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Rioters in Tehran set fire to a government jeep, bank furniture and documents during the demonstrations yesterday.

Egypt Insists Palestinian Rule Must Be Tied to Treaty

Sadat Defies Arab Summit, Snubs Envoys

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Nov. 5 (NYT) — In a gesture bound to invite Arab resentment, Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat has defied the Arab League summit conference being held in Baghdad by snubbing the delegation that it dispatched to him to reconfer his peace plans with Israel.

Mr. Sadat disclosed his refusal to meet the four Arab officials when he spoke last night while opening a session of the People's Assembly, the Egyptian legislature. At the outbreak of the 70-minute speech, Mr. Sadat attacked the Arab states that he said were isolated, "Egypt can never be isolated," Mr. Sadat asserted.

The Egyptian leader "left no doubt that he would press ahead with plans for a peace treaty which he wants to sign on Mount Sinai."

Today, Mr. Sadat met with two Egyptian delegates to the talks in Washington who are in Cairo for consultations. Afterward, Premier Mustapha Khalil said that Egypt still insisted that any peace treaty must be based on the principle of self-determination of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

No Separate Agreement

Mr. Khalil said that Boutros Ghali, the acting foreign minister, and Osama Baz, the under secretary for foreign affairs, will be going back to Washington with clear instructions from the president that a separate peace agreement can never be signed.

The treaty "is part of a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East," which cannot be achieved while ignoring the legal position of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, he said. The reports appeared to have been supported by Mr. Baz in an interview published today in which he said that Egypt and Israel had agreed to further talks on the West

Bank and Gaza Strip "one month after the ratification of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty."

"The Egyptian delegation... will include certain Palestinians to whom Israel cannot object," Mr. Baz said. He did not identify the Palestinians but apparently they will be moderates from the occupied Arab lands.

No Protocol for Delegation

The four-man delegation from the Baghdad summit flew back late last night after spending three hours in Cairo without being received by any prominent officials. A junior diplomat met the

visitors at the airport and they later departed without any semblance of protocol.

The delegation was led by Premier Salim al-Hoss of Lebanon, whom the Cairo press today twitted for failing to get the Baghdad summit to remove Syrian forces from his country. The others were Ahmed Iskander, Syria's information minister, Ahmed al-Suwaidi, foreign minister from the United Arab Emirates, and Tariq Aziz, a member of Iraq's ruling Revolution Command Council.

Mr. Sadat's remarks during and after last night's speech, as well as editorial comment today in the

Cairo press, suggested that he was insulted by the manner in which the other Arab states approached him. He complained that the delegation had flown to Cairo "without permission or arrangement" and that he learned of the trip through news agency reports.

Mr. Sadat also objected that the summit had not been made at the summit level, which would be customary procedure. After his speech, Mr. Sadat told reporters that "I am not prepared to receive anybody except presidents and kings." If other heads of state wished to approach him, he said, "I am prepared to receive them, welcome them; sit down and hold discussions with them."

As it was, the delegation's composition hardly reassured the Egyptians. Mr. Hoss has been faulted here for letting Syrian troops stay in Lebanon. Mr. Iskander and Mr. Aziz represent countries with which Cairo broke relations last December. Only the foreign minister of the United Arab Emirates was likely to be viewed without suspicion.

Mr. Sadat's refusal to let even his subordinates meet the delegation suggested that he considered the visit little more than a tactic designed to put him on the defensive and that he upstaged the play by refusing to have anything to do with it. The authoritative newspaper (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

reporters that will be publicly presented to the general conference are Unesco-edited versions of annexes to Mr. Henry's report. They were written individually by other members of the fact-finding mission.

U.S. delegates to Unesco several times have challenged Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow at public sessions to produce the full report. Mr. M'Bow has said the report is not satisfactory and that the mission's brief did not oblige him to publish its findings. Sources close to the organization said that Mr. M'Bow considered the report "too political."

In criticizing the impact of the Israeli occupation on Arab education and culture, the Henry report says that "the requirements of military security lead to repressive measures" and "impose a series of constraints which manifestly prevent the free exercise of an independent cultural life."

Mr. Henry wrote that "it seems quite clear that the standard of education in the occupied territories is not as good as it could have been in normal circumstances, and that the prevailing situation is not favorable to the normal running of the educational system."

No Violations Found

But he added: "The mission received a positive impression from the majority of the schools visited in the West Bank and Gaza. The mission (was) unable to detect any violations, restrictions or obstructions."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Austrians Reject A-Plant in Major Blow to Kreisky

By UPI

VIENNA, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Austria today voted to scrap a \$300 million nuclear power plant in a major blow to the Socialist government of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Results in the nationwide referendum showed a small majority of 50.5 percent of the electorate voting to activate the plant. Mr. Kreisky, 66, had vowed to scrap the plant if it was rejected in a referendum. The plant, located 30 kilometers northwest of Vienna, is a 1,200-megawatt A-type reactor.

"Shocking Defeat"

"A shocking defeat," the chancellor conceded. "I have called today my party's leaders for a day. I do not exclude my resignation, but I will not comment on the party."

Political experts predicted that Kreisky would allow his party to persuade him to stay in the job he has held for eight years.

The chancellor and his supporters expected an easy victory, but nuclear groups waged an emotional and aggressive campaign.

Political analysts said that Kreisky had been too confident and had begun their campaign for the plant too late.

Of the 5 million eligible voters turned out in the referendum, the first in Austria's history, 50.5 percent of the voters rejected the plant.

Members of Mr. Kreisky's

Socialist Party, including his 35-year-old son Peter, joined the anti-nuclear faction, which the chancellor had accused of working with "Nazis, reactionaries and other extremists."

Mr. Kreisky said, "This was a defeat for all those who, like me, believe in the absolute safety of nuclear power stations. I still believe in it and I am also certain that it will sooner or later be realized by those who voted against the nuclear power station. But the result of the referendum has to be respected."

Before the referendum, the chancellor had called the opening of the facility at Zwentendorf vital for the economy of Austria. He said that power shortages and unemployment could be the result of a negative vote.

The foes of nuclear power said that the plant had been built in a known earthquake danger zone, threatening Vienna with a catastrophe.

The opponents' campaign included the use of posters of a small, freckle-faced boy pleading, "Please God, vote no to Zwentendorf, it's a vote essential for my life."

Supporters of the plant said that fear created by the emotional campaign had prompted voters to cast "no" ballots.

Trade Minister Josef Stemberger said before the referendum that scrapping the Zwentendorf plant would mean an increase of about 8 percent in power costs in Austria.

U.S. Kept S. Korea From Making A-Atoms

By Robert Gillette

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 — U.S. intelligence analysts concluded in early 1975 that South Korea was moving rapidly to acquire materials, equipment and expertise that would enable it to build nuclear weapons, and they strongly suspected that Seoul was engaged in a clandestine atomic-bomb program, according to past and present government officials.

Acting on that assessment, the Ford administration brought heavy diplomatic pressure on South Korea in what officials now contend was a successful effort to quench Seoul's nuclear ambitions.

According to sources familiar with the episode, the U.S. government at one point threatened in effect to bring South Korea's civilian nuclear power program to a halt by blocking the sale of reactors ordered from Westinghouse Corp. and by persuading Canada to suspend negotiations for a similar sale.

By the end of 1975, the source said, South Korea had agreed to refrain from taking further steps toward a nuclear-weapons capability.

As part of the understanding, sales of power reactors and uranium fuel were allowed to proceed. In addition to two small U.S.-supplied research reactors already in operation, South Korea started up its first nuclear power plant, a 595-megawatt Westinghouse unit, last April. Three more Westinghouse reactors are under construction, as is a Canadian-supplied Candu power reactor.

South Korea has depended heavily on the United States not only for nuclear reactors and fuel but also for the financing of its power program. An article in the spring, 1977, issue of the journal International Security said that the U.S. Export-Import Bank had provided South Korea with \$275 million in direct low-interest loans, and another \$227 million in loan guarantees for reactors and fuel. By 1977, direct U.S. grants to South Korean nuclear research programs were reported to total \$437,000, and 272 Korean technicians were said to have been trained at U.S. expense.

According to a variety of sources, South Korea's efforts to develop a nuclear weapons capability extended well beyond its widely publicized plan to buy a nuclear power reactor from France in order to extract plutonium from spent reactor fuel, ostensibly for the purpose of recycling it in reactors. Under heavy pressure from the United States, Seoul withdrew from the deal in January, 1976, amid criticism from Europe that the United States had engaged in strong-arm tactics and "blackmail."

The reprocessing plant potentially would have given them fissionable material for weapons, but it was practically the last thing on the list of things they needed, from special machine tools to the non-nuclear components of weapons," a government arms-control analyst said. "They were running all over the world picking up material and equipment. It was enough to make everybody extremely suspicious."

Strategy analysts considered the Korean Peninsula to be one of the world's most volatile trouble spots. The United States maintains tactical nuclear weapons there as a deterrent to a North Korean invasion, but they are held under the control of the U.S. military. The appearance of South Korean nuclear weapons, the analysts believe, would dangerously destabilize the region and increase the likelihood of a confrontation between the great powers.

Arms-control experts have long counted South Korea a developing but technically sophisticated nation, as a potential member of the "nuclear club" — particularly if it felt that it could no longer count on the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

By William Claiborne

TEHRAN, Nov. 5 (WP) — Premier Jafar Shari'Emami resigned tonight after rampaging anti-shah rioters paralyzed Iran's capital, burning banks, hotels, movie theaters and office buildings and attacking the British Embassy.

Foreign Minister Ali Amini, a possible successor to the outgoing Premier, was scheduled to meet soon with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. There were reports, however, the new head of government instead might be a military man.

As Iranian Army troops looked on, mobs of enraged youths roamed through the city at will, burning and sacking scores of buildings and burning automobiles in an eight-hour spree of violence.

Thick black smoke hung over the city, as thousands of Iranians indicated support of the rebellion by turning on their car headlights, sounding their horns and driving through the streets shouting "Death to the shah."

2 Ministers Resign

It was the first time since the current disturbances began that a cross-section of middle-class Iranians in large numbers had openly expressed support for the overthrow of the shah's government.

Two ministers — the heads of education and science — resigned earlier today in protest over government actions during the crisis.

The two Cabinet ministers were Education Minister Manouchehr Ganji, who complained of government weakness during the crisis, and Higher Education and Science Minister Abulfazi Qazi Shariat-Panahi, who protested shootings yesterday at Tehran University.

Officials of the opposition Iranian National Front, which has a shadow cabinet prepared to step in as a provisional government, suggested that the army had deliberately allowed the situation to get out of hand today to make a wholesale crackdown more palatable to moderates.

[Political sources in Tehran said a government change became "extremely likely" after reports from Paris that exiled leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had won moderate National Front leader Karim Sanjabi to his side. United Press International said, Both issued a joint communique rejecting compromise with the shah's regime and urging his abdication, the reports added.]

Soldiers Stand Aside

As thousands of anti-shah demonstrators poured out of Tehran University's downtown campus and headed for the central business district, many of them carrying wooden spears and rocks, heavily armed soldiers stood at key intersections and watched the parade pass by.

During the height of the riot, when buildings were being burned and looted and the Iranian Office of Public Information looted and burned, the army made only sporadic attempts to disperse the crowds and protect the buildings. During the entire spree, not one fire engine responded to the blazes, which were either allowed to burn uncontrolled, or were battled by private citizens.

However, shortly before a 9 p.m. curfew took effect, heavily armed army units rolled into the central district and troops fanned out through the main streets chasing away the few remaining protesters.

The stakes were also going up in the Vietnamese-Cambodian war, as Vietnam charged that China has now sent 100,000 troops to help Cambodia. That figure was dismissed as ridiculous by Western intelligence analysts. They believe that China has about 20,000 "technicians" in Cambodia, but even that figure is ominous enough. The fate of 20,000 Chinese would raise serious questions about the Vietnamese launch a major dry-season offensive late this month, as many expect.

The stakes were also raised by

Premier Resigns

Rampaging Tehran Mobs Burn an Embassy, Hotels

Several British-made Chieftain tanks were brought into the area, and automatic-weapons fire could be heard from the west end of the city. Army tanks were reportedly stationed near the Iranian radio and television building to prevent a takeover.

The state-controlled radio, which

has given only sketchy accounts of the rebellion from its beginning, canceled its news broadcasts when the curfew was moved ahead three hours, from midnight to 9 p.m., in an attempt to clear the streets. There were no official reports of injuries.

Yesterday, army troops opened

fire outside the campus of the university, leaving a confirmed toll of three dead and touching off a wave of attacks on downtown buildings, but not nearly as widespread as today.

The protest today began quietly when several thousand students (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Iranian soldiers run for cover from stones thrown by students inside Tehran University grounds.

Chinese Leader Seeks New Diplomatic Gains

Teng Begins Mission to Southeast Asia

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Nov. 5 — Having made an impressive success in his tour of Japan, China's Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping began a three-nation tour of Southeast Asia today with prospects for new gains despite the Communist cold war disrupting the region.

Not since the Bandung Conference of 1954 has a ranking member of Peking's Politburo ventured so boldly into Southeast Asia. The ambitious goal is to clearly demonstrate that China wants friends, and has them, on its vital southern flank.

As Mr. Teng landed in Thailand to start his 11-day, three-nation diplomatic offensive, however, his rivals were working to prejudice the tour. The Communist cold war against China and Cambodia against the Soviet Union and Vietnam was escalating ominously.

Although the details of military clashes on the China-Vietnam border were obscured by the shrillness of propaganda from both sides, it appeared that they were growing in seriousness and bloodshed.

Rising Stakes

The stakes were also going up in the Vietnamese-Cambodian war, as Vietnam charged that China has now sent 100,000 troops to help Cambodia. That figure was dismissed as ridiculous by Western intelligence analysts. They believe that China has about 20,000 "technicians" in Cambodia, but even that figure is ominous enough. The fate of 20,000 Chinese would raise serious questions about the Vietnamese launch a major dry-season offensive late this month, as many expect.

The stakes were also raised by

the signing to Moscow last week of a friendship treaty between the Soviet Union and Vietnam that included military assistance clauses.

The treaty gives the Soviet Union, for the first time, a formal military commitment to take "appropriate measures" in defense of Vietnam.

The treaty, plus an escalating propaganda campaign from Moscow and Hanoi, were evidently

timed to cast a shadow over Mr. Teng's travels through Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

The initial reaction to the treaty was one of apprehension in ASEAN — the Association of Southeast Asian Nations linking Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, whose combined populations are 232 million. The ASEAN group's stated (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Hanoi, Peking Charge Raids

China, Cambodia Assail Vietnam in Soviet Pact

BANGKOK, Nov. 5 (AP) — China and Cambodia have charged Vietnam with being a tool of the Soviet Union by Hanoi's signing with Moscow their first treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The Chinese news agency charged yesterday that Vietnam was preparing for large-scale aggression against Cambodia and that Moscow was supporting such a move through large shipments of arms and war materiel to Vietnam.

Cambodian radio said that Vietnam aligned with Moscow to secure aid because of recent flooding, and that the flow of arms, aircraft, tanks and other equipment to Vietnam continued. The broadcast claimed that the Soviet Union had some military installations in Vietnam.

Corpses Not Returned

Vietnam today rejected China's demand that it return the bodies of six Chinese killed in border fighting last week. It said that it had buried them in Vietnam.

Vietnam radio, monitored in Bangkok, said that the China refused to accept the corpses and demanded that Vietnam relinquish them at a place 13 kilometers inside China.

China yesterday accused Vietnam of attacking a Chinese border commune, wounding 12 commune members and militiamen, kidnapping eight and later killing six of those kidnapped last Wednesday in the Tinghao hill area.

The Chinese news agency said that the Vietnamese authorities have rejected Chinese demands to return the kidnapped and the bodies of the six.

Vietnam's version of the incident was radically different from China's. Hanoi claimed that Chinese troops entered Vietnam in Cao Lang province and that thousands of soldiers were moved as reinforcements to the troubled border.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam on Friday pledged to take appropriate measures together in event of an attack against either country. The pledge was included in a 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Border tensions in Indochina and diplomatic maneuverings in the region have increased in recent

weeks against the backdrop of the Chinese-Soviet rift, a border war between Vietnam and Cambodia and reported clashes on the Chinese-Vietnamese frontier.

Claim of Rebels

Vietnamese official media, quoting recent Cambodia refugees, said yesterday that all of Cambodia's major cities have been surrounded by antigovernment rebels ready to topple the central government.

Western intelligence sources have said that Vietnam has been arming and using some of the rebel groups but there has been no evidence — only Vietnamese official media claims — that the insurgents are ready for decisive attacks.

U.S. intelligence sources in Washington have recently noted a major Vietnamese build-up on the Cambodian border and some analysts anticipate heavy fighting in the coming dry season.

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was invited to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Gunmen Slay Policeman in Northern Spain

MADRID, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Presumed Basque separatists attacked a group of policemen outside a soccer stadium today, killing one and raising to 17 the number of assassination victims in northern Spain in five weeks, officials said.

They said that hooded gunmen opened fire from behind a wall against four members of the paramilitary Civil Guard as the four left the stadium in Tolosa. In the shootout, a second policeman and an 11-year-old boy were wounded. The attackers fled.

In Bilbao, a bomb exploded in a bar early today, wounding three persons. Police said that a blast of 200 grams of explosive plastics had been placed in the lavatory in the bar.

The shooting occurred while Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado was visiting the troubled North to help coordinate the police fight against the separatist guerrilla group ETA.

Through Cuban Delegation in Washington

Havana Acts to Mend Ties With Exiles

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP) — The Cuban government of Fidel Castro yesterday made its most public and dramatic move in this country to mend relations with the Cuban-exile community in the United States, most of which has

been ferociously hostile to Mr. Castro. In his first press conference, Ramon Sanchez Parodi, chief spokesman here for Mr. Castro, invited leaders of the Cuban community in the United States to come to Havana and help work out programs for the release of political prisoners.

Mr. Sanchez Parodi said there was considerably less hostility than previously to the government of Cuba among Cubans living in the United States.

Therefore, "now is the moment" to open discussions "as early as possible," he said.

Mr. Sanchez Parodi heads a 10-member diplomatic group called the Cuban Interests Section, which the United States allowed to be stationed here last September. It represents the Castro government and is situated at the Czechoslovak Embassy.

Castro Initiative

The idea of a "dialogue" between Mr. Castro and Cubans living in other countries was enunciated by the Cuban leader Sept. 6 in a meeting with foreign reporters.

Mr. Sanchez Parodi said he had called the press conference to reaffirm and restate as clearly as possible that the Cuban government wants to set up broad programs for the possible release of most of 3,000 political prisoners, the reunification of families and visits to Cuba.

Several sources said Mr. Sanchez Parodi's first press conference here appeared to be an attempt to emphasize in the most dramatic way that Cuba wants to decrease tension and hostility with the community of overseas Cubans.

Sources also said Mr. Sanchez Parodi's statement appeared to be an attempt to convince the United States that Cuba is serious about improving relations with the U.S. government as well as with the exiles.

It is the first time the Cuban Interests Section has taken an active public role in broadcasting Cuban government policy.

Varied Attitudes

He said the Cuban government recognized that attitudes toward it among Cubans living abroad vary widely and there is no single spokesman or representative group. Cuba is not expecting the U.S. Cuban community to hold a referendum or election to choose representatives, but wants to sit down with a variety of leaders — other than those representing "terrorist activities" — to develop a systematic approach to the three problems, he said.

He said the discussions should be viewed as involving only the Cuban government and persons of Cuban origin people living abroad. They would be "parallel to" but not directly linked to any government-to-government discussions with the United States on improvement of relations and the settlement of problems between the governments.

Israeli Cabinet Prolongs Debate Of Peace Treaty

JERUSALEM, Nov. 5 (UPI) — The Israeli Cabinet discussed military and political aspects of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty for six hours today, and Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin said "many more meetings" could be expected before the pact is approved.

Mr. Yadin said that the Cabinet would meet again tomorrow, delaying the return to Washington of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman. He indicated that it could take the Cabinet some time to give official approval to the peace pact.

He said that Mr. Weizman briefed the Cabinet on the treaty being negotiated in Washington. Mr. Weizman, who along with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, represented Israel at the talks, also reported on the overall negotiations, including Prime Minister Menachem Begin's meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in New York last week.

The press reported here from Washington that the wording of the body of the treaty has been completed and the preamble has nearly been completed.

Housing Minister Gideon Peat said that Israel would need \$3.5 billion to cover the cost of withdrawal from the Sinai — above and beyond Israel's standing request of \$1.8 billion in U.S. military and other aid.

Turkey, U.S. Discuss Joint Arms Projects

ANKARA, Nov. 5 (Reuters) — U.S. Defense Department officials arrived tonight for two days of talks on cooperation between the United States and Turkey in producing military equipment.

Turkey wants to build up its defense industry to move away from reliance on the United States and to save foreign exchange, and government leaders have suggested joint production projects. The Ankara talks are part of efforts to develop a new relationship after the U.S. Congress repealed its arms embargo against Turkey in September.



Pope John Paul II waves to people gathered in the square as he arrives at the sanctuary of St. Francis, in Assisi, Italy.

Pope Reschedules Conference Of Latin American Bishops

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 5 (AP) — Pope John Paul II has rescheduled the Latin American Episcopal Conference in Puebla, Mexico, to run from Jan. 27 to Feb. 12, the Vatican announced yesterday.

The conference originally had been set to begin Oct. 12, but it was postponed because it conflicted with the conclave to elect the successor to John Paul I.

The Vatican announced that the pope also retained all top officials of the conference — Cardinals Sebastiano Baggio and Aloisio Lorscheider and Mexico City's Bishop Ernesto Corripio Ahumada as presidents and Bishop Alfonso Lopez Trujillo of Colombia as secretary general.

There was no word on whether the pope would attend the third gathering of Latin American bishops.

Meanwhile, the pope paid a two-hour visit today to the tomb of Italy's patron saint, Francis of Assisi, and prayed for his intercession for his pontificate. The pope traveled 50 minutes by helicopter to the hilltop medieval city of Assisi. In an open-air address, the pope asked whether the second coming of Christ was near because of the proximity of the year 2000.

In a departure from his text, the Pope said: "You can see this is no longer the church of Jesus." After a crowd of thousands roared its approval, the pope added: "St. Francis must be listening."

Rampaging Tehran Mobs Burn an Embassy, Hotels

(Continued from Page 1)

gathered in front of a mosque at the university to mourn the deaths of students killed yesterday. At the end of the services, they began streaming out of the main gate of the campus and were joined by other demonstrators in a march toward the central district.

The march broke up into numerous small bands of youths, who began smashing windows of banks and attacking movie theaters, both of which are traditional targets of Moslem activists because of Islamic prohibitions against usury and violating the "image of the soul" on film.

The Radio City Cinema on Fahlavi Street, a large modern structure, was one of the first to be burned. Half a dozen major hotels that cater to foreigners were attacked by the mob and heavily damaged. They included the Imperial Hotel, the Royal Garden (formerly the Sina) Hotel, the Versailles and the recently opened 13-story Waldorf Hotel, whose first floors were gutted by fire.

At the Waldorf, about 75 guests who were stranded on the roof were rescued by the use of a huge crane on a construction site next door which was maneuvered so that a workman could bring a spectacular rescue operation viewed by the demonstrators below.

At the Imperial Hotel, the man-

Israel Study Kept Secret

(Continued from Page 1)

studies with regard to freedom of religious teaching or that concerned with human rights, apart from the suppression of certain texts for reasons of security.

On the accusation that Israel was committing "cultural aggression" against the Arabs under its military rule, the report said: "Generally speaking, the policy followed seems to stem from considerations of security rather than from a deliberate desire to undermine the foundations of Arab culture."

The UNESCO-edited annexes that have been made public have raised secondary disputes. Israel says that only the critical parts were published. The editing was done by the head of UNESCO's education department, a Soviet citizen.

Abraham Souss, the Palestine Liberation Organization representative to UNESCO, said that he is satisfied with the documents that have been published and has no plans to get into a controversy over Mr. Henry's report, which he describes as "slightly pro-Israeli."

State Department Warning

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UPI)

The State Department advised Americans today to postpone nonessential travel to Iran "until the situation calms down."

A department spokeswoman said that there had been no U.S. casualties and added that the department had no immediate plans to evacuate U.S. citizens from the country.

In Security Council Negotiations

West Asks Delay of Namibia Showdown

By John M. Goshko

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 5 (WP) — In an effort to prevent a serious clash with black African nations over applying sanctions against South Africa, Western diplomats led by the United States have secretly proposed a formula that would postpone Security Council action on the sanctions question for two weeks.

Reliable sources said that the Western proposal, which was presented to African representatives on Friday, would suspend Security Council debate on the sanctions issue for two weeks while Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sounds out the South African government on its willingness to comply with a UN plan for the independence of Namibia.

The Africans reportedly said that they would study the idea, but made no immediate commitments. The sources said the plan was devised after Western diplomats decided that they and the Africans were unable to find a mutually acceptable formula for a Security Council resolution dealing with South Africa's defiance of the UN plan for pre-independence procedure in Namibia.

In the absence of an agreement, the sources added, the Council debate, which was scheduled to resume tomorrow, almost certainly would result in adoption of an African-backed sanctions resolution.

Veto Prospect

That, in turn, would lead the West to veto the resolution — a move that would severely strain the relations of the United States and its principal allies with black Africa, and deal a major blow to Western hopes for promoting peaceful solutions of racial conflicts in southern Africa.

Some sources characterized the Western proposal as a last-ditch attempt to stave off an imminent confrontation and buy time to try to induce South Africa to make a gesture that might satisfy the black African states.

However, these sources added, even if the Africans agree, Western diplomats are pessimistic that the necessary progress can be made in the interim. They fear that the sanctions dispute would erupt again after the two weeks are over.

The controversy arose after South Africa backed out of a plan — sponsored by the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — for the United Nations to oversee Namibia's move to independence. South Africa has ruled Namibia since 1920 under a League of Nations mandate.

December Elections

Fearing that a UN presence would result in pre-independence elections being won by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which has been waging guerrilla war against South Africa, the Pretoria government decided to go it alone and hold elections in early December. That move has been opposed bitterly by the black Africans, who see it as an attempt to create a puppet government through which South Africa can continue to control Namibia.

Last month, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and foreign ministers from the other Western powers

went to Pretoria to confer with Prime Minister P. W. Botha. The result was a patchwork of deliberately ambiguous understandings that have provoked confusion and suspicion among the black Africans.

South Africa said that it would proceed with its planned December elections, but it also promised to try to persuade those who are elected to cooperate in holding UN-organized elections next year.

The Western powers, while emphasizing that they would not recognize the results of the December elections, said that they would regard the South African promise as meaning that the plan for elections under UN supervision is still on track.

Wait and See

Since then, the United States and its allies have argued that the best course is to wait and see whether South Africa makes good on its

promise. The Western countries also have urged that Mr. Waldheim send his representative, Martti Ahtisaari, to try to pin Mr. Botha down on his plans for cooperating with the United Nations.

The Western call for patience has been spurned by the black Africans. They blocked the Ahtisaari mission and instead provoked the current Security Council debate on sanctions.

For the past week, the Africans and the Western countries have been trying to work out a draft resolution acceptable to both groups. However, the sources said, Friday the West has decided that it cannot accept what appears to be the minimal African demand. South Africa has to three weeks to announce that it will comply with the UN plan, and then applying sanctions if it fails to do so.

The Western formula calls for Mr. Waldheim to decide on the means for sounding out South Africa's intentions, the sources said.

Uganda Rejects U.S. Call To Pull Out of Tanzania

NAIROBI, Nov. 5 (UPI)

Uganda today brushed aside as "superpower intimidation" U.S. demands that it withdraw its troops from Tanzania, while Tanzania promised to have some "sense beaten into" President Idi Amin with a counterattack.

As the East African conflict and propaganda war entered its second week, a special Libyan envoy arrived in the area to try to mediate an end to the fighting — a mission Dar es Salaam rejected in advance.

Tanzania continued to send thousands of reinforcements to the battlefield in the country's remote northwest corner. Uganda said its troops withstood a 15-hour mortar and artillery barrage and it threatened a second strike "deep inside Tanzania" should that country try to expand the war.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has called for Marshal Amin to withdraw the 2,000 to 3,000 troops occupying a 700-square-mile chunk of Tanzania. But Radio Uganda denounced his appeal as "absurd" and a U.S. "conspiracy and double standard of judgment."

It added, "This is an intimidation of Uganda by a superpower."

Warns Washington

It threatened that Kampala would seek help from the Soviet Union, which has equipped Uganda's armed forces, should Washington intervene in the conflict.

"The government of the United States wishes to take advantage of the situation to have another Vietnam in the heart of Africa," the radio said.

In the war of the airwaves and press, Tanzania's media denounced Marshal Amin as a "modern-day Hitler" and a "perverse and demented individual."

"We will never acquiesce to the annexation of even an inch of our territory," the Sunday News said editorially. Referring to the counterattack Tanzania said it was preparing, the newspaper said: "Amin has often been dismissed as a sim-

pleon. But this time he will not go away like that. This time he will have sense beaten into him."

Uganda's military command said it was now out of the question for Uganda to withdraw its troops from the annexed territory.

Tanzania reported it has this week shot down five Ugandan planes and destroyed two tanks in the week of fighting, while admitting its air defenses also downed two of its own planes in a "tragic mistake."

The Ugandans merely reported they had captured the Kagera salient "in the world record time" 25 minutes last week.

The Libyan envoy, Information Minister Mohammed Zaid, said the weekend in talks in Kampala and scheduled a visit to Dar es Salaam tomorrow.

President Julius Nyerere, however, has dismissed all mediation attempts as useless. This, combined with Libya's known close ties with Marshal Amin, seemed to doom the envoy's mission even before it started.

Zambian Truck Said Attacked

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 5 (AP)

Unidentified black men in military uniforms, by a white, today opened fire on a Zambian Army truck near here, reliable sources said, as the government warned the population that Rhodesian troops remained in the country after a series of attacks across the border.

The sources said that the truck exploded in flames after being hit by a rocket. The explosion, which occurred on a road about 70 miles south of here, took about 10 minutes to put out, the sources had no information on casualties.

The Zambia national defense force announced that it had launched operations after reports that black Rhodesian troops were masquerading as Zambian Army soldiers.

At Least 280 Million Tons, Kosygin Says

Record Soviet Grain Harvest Forecast

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Nov. 5 (NYT) — The Soviet grain harvest this year will be the largest in history, more than 230 million metric tons, Premier Alexei Kosygin announced in a Kremlin speech yesterday.

The harvest would exceed the previous record of 223.8 million metric tons set in 1976, by more than 6 million tons, and would be well over the planned 1978 figure of 220.1 million tons. Last year, bad weather in the harvest season caused a shortfall and the total was only 195.4 million metric tons. A metric ton is 2,205 pounds.

The recovery this year, Mr. Kosygin said, was achieved by hard work in spite of some cold and wet weather during the growing season. The problem for the rest of the year, he said, would be to make sure that the grain and other crops get to the consumer in good shape — a movement not guaranteed here in past years.

Mr. Kosygin disclosed the projected harvest figure, which he said was based on "preliminary data," in a formal speech in the Kremlin's convention hall marking the 61st anniversary of the Nov. 7 Bolshevik revolution.

Slight Effect Seen

The effect on grain markets in the United States, where the Russians bought 14.8 million tons during the last year, is not expected to be dramatic. The Soviet Union is committed to buy at least 6 million tons of U.S. wheat and corn every year, but analysts expect that they may not buy much more than that in 1979.

The U.S. Agriculture Department has been forecasting a good

Soviet grain crop this fall, but in September the upper limit on its estimate was about 224 million tons.

Most of the push for grain here is not to produce bread but to feed cattle and increase the supply of meat available to Soviet consumers. The Soviet government is committed to raise per capita meat consumption from 12.1 pounds to 16.5 pounds by 1980, but to do that it will have to make each harvest close to this year's record total. The plan is for a 235-million-ton grain harvest in 1980.

Urges Stable U.S. Links

Mr. Kosygin's speech was remarkably subdued, with few harsh words for anybody except the Communist Chinese, whom the Soviet leader accused of an aggressive policy of "hegemonism" aimed at Moscow's allies in Vietnam.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	21	70	cloudy	MADRID	18	59	fair
AMSTERDAM	12	55	rain	MANAMA	27	77	fair
ANKARA	12	55	rain	MILAN	18	65	cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	overcast	MONTREAL	9	48	cloudy
BELGRADE	23	73	cloudy	MOSCOW	7	45	cloudy
BERLIN	10	51	rain	MUNICH	12	54	rain
BUDAPEST	11	52	cloudy	NEW YORK	12	54	cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	cloudy	OSLO	4	40	rain
COPENHAGEN	11	52	rain	PARIS	13	56	rain
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	fair	PRAGUE	10	50	rain
DUBLIN	15	59	overcast	ROME	21	70	cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	57	overcast	SOFIA	7	45	rain
FLORENCE	15	57	rain	STOCKHOLM	20	68	overcast
FRANKFURT	8	46	rain	TEHRAN	20	76	fair
GENEVE	7	45	rain	TOKYO	14	57	rain
HELSINKI	6	43	cloudy	TULSA	17	63	rain
ISTANBUL	14	57	overcast	VIENNA	15	58	rain
LAS PALMAS	24	75	cloudy	WARSAW	11	52	rain
LISBON	19	64	cloudy	WASHINGTON	7	45	rain
LONDON	10	51	cloudy	ZURICH	14	57	rain
LOS ANGELES	27	84	fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada all GMT; all others of 1980 GMT.)

Sadat Defies Arab Heads

(Continued from Page 1)

per Al Aham confirmed today in an editorial that the Baghdad conference chose "a wrong way to deal with Egypt."

Nonetheless, the response seemed likely to widen Egypt's breach with the rest of the Arabs by undercutting the moderates at Baghdad who had wanted to forestall the adoption of a tougher majority line toward Egypt. One Western analyst here speculated that Mr. Sadat may have concluded that the Baghdad summit could not do him any serious harm and opted for defiance to score some psychological points.

Mr. Sadat has been particularly contemptuous of the efforts by Arab hard-liners to punish Egypt for negotiating with Israel. Last night, he dismissed Iraq's proposal of a \$5 billion aid fund for Egypt if it dropped its peace plans. Mr. Sadat said that "all the millions of the whole world cannot buy Egypt."

76 Hurt in Japan Crash

TOKYO, Nov. 5 (UPI) — A two-coach train packed with holiday-makers smashed into a stalled dump truck at a crossing on Japan's northern island of Hokkaido today, injuring 76 persons, police reported.

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Few Significant Republican Inroads Seen

Conservative Drift Likely in U.S. Election

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP)—Forty-eight hours before the polls open, the mid-term campaign of 1978 seems likely to produce a "coasting" election. Democrats look capable of blocking significant Republican inroads into their dominance of national and state government, but the views of winning candidates indicate that the slow drift toward more conservative domestic policy is likely to continue.

A final state-by-state survey of election prospects shows dramatic changes have occurred in the past month in a dozen senatorial and gubernatorial races.

Amid extraordinary economic uncertainty, the political climate in some states has been as unstable as the stock market. On balance, the party alignments in the Senate, the House and the state capitols seem likely to be only slightly less Democratic than they are today.

Reports from all states agree on one point: "Negative campaigning" and "shortcomings" have changed more than any positive appeal to party loyalty, program or personality.

Interviews with half a dozen pollsters and with strategists in both parties establish a second general point: No one is likely to be able to claim any clear mandate from Tuesday's election returns.

The independence of most Democratic congressional incumbents from the party control makes it a referendum on President Carter's mid-term performance. And the backlash against Republican efforts to focus the voting solely on the tax cuts denies the opposition party its hoped-for headstart on the 1980 campaign.

Negative Element

One negative element hangs over the election predictions — the likelihood that the majority of eligible Americans will stay home. Pollsters say the turnout could fall as low as the 36.6 percent of the last mid-term election of 1974 to less than 33 percent — a low not seen since the wartime election of 1942.

Since absenteeism is usually heaviest among low-income and minority voters who tend to be Democrats, a number of close races could then swing to the Republicans.

Republican strategists note that their candidates lost 28 House seats in 1976 by 2 percent or less — a deficit that easily could be wiped out if the electorate is significantly smaller than the 54 percent of eligible persons who voted in 1976.

Nevertheless, Republicans are unlikely to make the gains they hoped for when they launched their extremely expensive and well-aided campaign.

This is particularly true in the gubernatorial and state legislative races where the more grassroots party strength. The Republicans now favor to make a net addition of only four or five states to a dozen governorships they con-

rol. Republicans have improved their chances for takeovers in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Wisconsin and have strengthened their prospects for holding on in Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. But the Democrats seem almost certain to govern California, New York, Texas and Florida, all of which at one point seemed possible for Republicans to win.

Standoff Possible

In the Senate, where Democrats have a 62-to-38 advantage, a standoff is possible. Democrats are favored to take over vacated Republican-held seats in New Jersey, Nebraska and Oklahoma, but Republicans are favored in Democratic vacancies in Mississippi, South Dakota and in the Minnesota battle between Republican David Durenberger and Democrat Robert Scott.

Each party has six seats which are in jeopardy. The Republican takeover spots are Sen. Edward Brooke, Massachusetts; John Tower, Texas; Charles Percy, Illinois; and Robert Griffin, Michigan, as well as the vacant seats in Kansas and Virginia.

Democrats must worry about Sen. William Hathaway, Maine; Jennings Randolph, West Virginia; Wendell Anderson, Minnesota; and Floyd Haskell, Colorado, as well as vacant seats in Alabama and Montana.

Only in House races have Republicans raised their sights slightly. There are about 40 Democratic-held seats where Republicans have realistic possibility of winning. There are also, however, two dozen Republican seats equally in trouble.

Towel Stealing Is Least Worry Of Crime-Menaced U.S. Hotels

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 5 — The hotel manager puts in a very busy and vexing morning. Thieves make off with a \$2,000 stave from the lobby and a guest reports a stolen imported car. Then, late in the day, while the manager is still in a state of shock, the thieves come back and steal a piano.

This is not the plot for a new TV series about the pitfalls of running a hotel. It is a true story, illustrating an area of crime that has received little attention and which threatens the very existence of small hotel and motel operations in the United States, according to Merritt Kanner, senior vice president of Rocky Pomerance Associates, a Miami-based security consulting agency.

Speaking to the National Crime Prevention Association during a three-day conference that closed Friday, Mr. Kanner said most people think of crime in hotels and motels as no more than guests making off with souvenir towels, glasses and ashtrays. One guest in three will take something, he said, feeling that "taking is not stealing."

But that is the least of the problem. Some guests carry out furniture, tear off wallpaper and rip off pictures that are bolted to the walls. And besides the guests, there are the criminals who descend on motels and hotels bent on stealing or otherwise defrauding the establishment.

Overall, Mr. Kanner said, the industry loses \$1 billion a year from theft, with another \$30 million in losses from unpaid bills and bills paid with stolen credit cards and traveler's checks.

Mr. Kanner said that of all hotel-room thefts, 50 percent occur in unattended rooms and in 95 percent of these cases, there is no sign of forced entry. He said one cause may be the 40,000 to 50,000 unreturned hotel keys that are in circulation at any one time.

—Los Angeles Times

Because legislative races are tied closely to the gubernatorial battles, the decline in Republican prospects for additional governorships also jeopardizes their long-term goal of increasing their legislative strength before redistricting begins after the 1980 census. Republican National Chairman Bill Brock said that he hoped to gain four to six governors and 200 legislators this year — a target that may be hard to meet.

Another minority that has looked with anxiety on this election are the women members of Congress. Both women senators and three women House members are retiring and one will have female replacements.

Women Candidates

However, one of the woman House members appears likely to be defeated, and at least two new women may be elected in districts in Maine and Maryland, with lesser possibilities in half a dozen other states.

In Kansas, Nancy Landon Kassebaum, a Republican, has battled her way back to an even chance to win her Senate race with former Rep. Bill Roy, a Democrat. And there are a few observers who think Democrat Jane Esakind can upset Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn.

Some races have oscillated wildly in the polling charts, including those of Colorado Democratic Gov. Richard Lamm, Pennsylvania gubernatorial rivals Pete Flaherty, a Democrat, and Richard Thornburgh, a Republican, and Massachusetts gubernatorial opponents, Democrat Edward King and Republican Francis Hatch Jr.

Other candidates have seen their leads erode to the point of jeopardy. Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., Rep. Max Baucus, D-Mont., Alabama state Sen. Donald Stewart, a Democrat, and Bob Short, D-Minn., and Rudy Boschwitz, R-Minn.,

There are some strange patterns in the campaign. Republicans may elect their first senator from Mississippi, where Republican Rep. Thad Cochran is favored, and perhaps from Alabama, where former Rep. John Martin is challenging Sen. Stewart. But, for the first time, Republican Nebraska is likely to be represented by two Democrats, when Gov. James Egan joins Sen. Edward Zorinsky in the Senate.

The main significance of this election seems likely to lie less in who wins than in what has emerged as the dominant tone in most campaigns. That is the critical attitude toward taxes, government spending, bureaucracy and regulations, voiced by Democrats as well as Republicans.

With a boost from the tax-and-spending-limitation initiatives on the ballot in 16 states, the tide toward shrimped-down government and reduced taxes is likely to get a push, no matter who is elected.

Whether those promises will be translated into government policy, however, will be judged in 1980 — an election that most will say is blessedly still two years away.



President Carter and California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. greet crowd during a Democratic campaign rally in Sacramento.

Carter Campaign Message Carries Republican Ring

By Terence Smith

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 5 (NYT) — President Carter criticized the nation last week, campaigning for Democratic candidates with a message and rhetoric that carried a decidedly Republican ring.

The virtues of tight money, reduced government spending, a streamlined federal bureaucracy and a strong national defense were his themes as he stumped for Democrats in Illinois, Oregon, California and Minnesota. It was his last major campaign swing before Tuesday's voting.

Sounding like former President Gerald Ford, the man he defeated two years ago and who was himself campaigning for Republicans here last week, Mr. Carter portrayed his administration as a marriage of competence and compassion.

"We are cutting the deficit, we are giving better services, we are also cutting taxes," he told an enthusiastic audience in Skokie, Ill., Thursday night. "That's a good combination."

At rallies Thursday and Friday, Mr. Carter has been defining not only the themes of this year's campaign but also those of his administration. He seems to be setting the tone, in fact, for his own re-election drive in 1980. One aide jokingly dubbed the theme "fiscal conservatism with a heart."

Carter Message

His message essentially is: The traditional liberal Democratic desire for social welfare programs for the poor and disadvantaged must be combined with a greater concern over the cost and effectiveness of those programs. His special targets

in this regard are waste and inefficiency in government.

"I believe in tough management," he said repeatedly, citing his reform of the Civil Service system and his reduction in the overall federal deficit. The message seems to ring a bell, especially with blue-collar audiences.

In enunciating these themes, Mr. Carter is stealing the Republicans' thunder and responding to the conservative mood that seems to be prevalent among voters.

He has decided that Democrats — especially Carter Democrats — can capitalize on this spirit of conservatism as well as the Republicans.

In a sense, it is an old Democratic theme, espoused by Grover Cleveland and the populists of the early 1900s, that was obscured by the social activism of the New Deal and the Great Society. Mr. Carter is recasting it to fit the 1970s, but the common elements remain. Cleveland used to promise "a dollar's worth of government for every dollar spent," and Mr. Carter is saying much the same thing.

Further to Right

The result of the president's campaign has been to drive the Republican candidates and spokesmen, such as Mr. Ford, further to the right. In his recent appearances, Mr. Ford has accused Mr. Carter not of going in the wrong direction with his programs, but of not going far enough. It is an ideologically coherent posture, but not one likely to generate much enthusiasm.

It tends, in fact, to blur Mr. Ford's image and sharpen that of Ronald Reagan. The former California governor has been campaigning vigorously in recent weeks, proclaiming 1978 "a great year for conservatives." In part, he has Mr. Carter to thank. By co-opting many of the moderate Republican positions for the Democratic Party, Mr. Carter is pushing the Republican center farther to the right.

That is fine with the president's political advisers, such as Hamilton Jordan, his top political aide. He and other key figures in the administration believe that Mr. Carter would have far less trouble defeating a clearly labeled conservative opponent in 1980 than a more moderate figure, such as Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee.

In his campaigning last week, Mr. Carter also addressed the one subject that his advisers believe poses the greatest potential trouble to him in 1980 — inflation.

Speaking to an audience Friday in Portland, Ore., the president contended that had he not acted decisively on Wednesday to stem the decline of the dollar overseas, it would have necessarily produced a recession.

He said that his decision to tighten the money supply would "stabilize the dollar, expand American exports, create more jobs for American citizens and make sure that we do not have a recession in 1979."

To support his argument, Mr. Carter quoted statistics that he has just received from Washington indicating that the October unemployment rate had dropped to 5.8 percent, down from 6.0 percent in September.

Of Stockpiled Nuclear Weapons

Full Test Ban Called Risk To U.S. Arms Reliability

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP)—Despite President Carter's efforts to conclude a nuclear test-ban treaty this year, the Energy Department has warned Congress that a comprehensive ban could endanger weapon reliability.

In testimony released Friday, the agency presented Congress with a list of instances in which it said that weapons in the U.S. nuclear stockpile would have failed to function properly if they had lain unused for a number of years.

The Energy Department, which usually describes the stockpiled weapons as 98 percent reliable, outlined the series of problems to show that a comprehensive test-ban could have a negative effect on weapon reliability.

According to Donald Kerr, deputy assistant energy secretary, tests of nuclear devices in the past were necessary to show design defects and the unpredictability of weapons deployed to U.S. military forces.

In one instance a "serious problem" was found that would have affected more than half of the weapons then in the U.S. stockpile. Mr. Kerr said Friday that security classification prohibited him from describing exactly what was involved.

It was learned from sources, however, that a type of explosive system used to cause the nuclear reaction in several weapon systems had failed to operate as expected several years after the weapons had been put in stockpile.

One-Tenth Yield

If the failure had not been discovered, sources said, the yields of the weapons would have been about one-tenth of what was expected.

In another instance, Mr. Kerr described a weapon that was modified during the 1950s to 1961 memorandum on testing. Because of the moratorium, the weapon — reportedly a 200-kiloton bomb — went into the stockpile without a test.

After the Soviet Union broke the moratorium in 1961, the modified bomb was tested and, according to Mr. Kerr, its yield was reduced "almost a hundredfold." Other sources said that it exploded at about three kilotons.

Mr. Kerr gave his examples in a Sept. 23 letter to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence and Military Application of Nuclear Energy.

The subcommittee has been sharply critical of Carter administration efforts to conclude a test-ban treaty with the Soviet Union.

During the subcommittee's Aug. 14 hearings, Mr. Kerr said that testing was needed to make certain that weapons in the stockpile remained reliable.

That remark drew a letter of criticism from three respected scientists, two of whom had held key positions with Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, the oldest of the nation's two nuclear-weapons laboratories.

No-Test Assertion

Norris Bradbury, the former Los Alamos director, and Carson Mark, the lab's former theoretical division leader, said that there was no testing now of stockpiled weapons for reliability and none was needed in the future.

Mr. Kerr's letter was in response to that assertion. Before the instances mentioned by Mr. Kerr in his letter, problems within the U.S. nuclear stockpile have been kept secret.

Friday, however, officials close to the nuclear-weapons program

cited two other instances where tests had raised questions about the ability of stockpiled weapons to operate as planned.

In the 1960s, a source said, a particular safety device was put into nuclear warheads to prevent them from exploding accidentally.

Several years after it went on deployed weapons, the device was tested. It was found it had deteriorated and was preventing the nuclear warhead from going off when it was supposed to.

Affected by Radiation

In another case during the late 1960s, tests associated with anti-ballistic missile systems found that a deployed U.S. missile warhead would not work after being exposed to certain types of radiation. Changes in the nose cone of the missile had to be made to remedy the situation.

In a report released Friday, the House Armed Services Committee recommended, "No test ban be agreed to by the United States until a strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT) has been ratified with the advice and consent of the Senate."

It also argued that any future test-ban agreement should "provide for weapons tests of sufficient yield to assure the reliability of U.S. strategic and tactical nuclear weapons."

The Carter administration has been pushing a three-year test ban with only laboratory-size nuclear experiments to be allowed. The subcommittee recommended tests of up to 10 kilotons (a yield equal to 10,000 tons of TNT) be permitted.

In a dissenting view, Rep. Robert Carr, D-Mich., argued that "a mutual loss of reliability" in the nuclear stockpiles of the United States and Soviet Union might be a good thing in that it would make a nation worry about whether its weapons would work well enough to justify using them against the other.

U.S. Scientist Reports Limited Cancer Control

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP) — A Nobel Prize-winning scientist says new findings show prospects for protecting humans against environmentally caused cancers.

The scientist, Dr. Charles Huggins of the University of Chicago, limited his research to hydrocarbon-induced leukemia in rats and says he achieved 100 percent results in preventing this form of cancer with the use of Sudan III, a dye used in red lipstick.

He said the results have wider implications. Dr. Huggins, who won the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1966 for development of a hormonal treatment of prostate cancer, discussed his findings last week at a University of Chicago meeting.

"The preservation of life and the prevention of leukemia by azo dyes (of which Sudan III is one) are spectacular effects," Dr. Huggins said in a report published in the September Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. He said the substance used to induce leukemia in the laboratory rats was a hydrocarbon, TMBA, akin to many hydrocarbons known to cause cancer in animals and commonly found in auto exhaust, soot, smog, cigarette smoke and smoked foods.

A Layman's Guide to U.S. Moves on Currency Crisis

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP)—President Carter last week took his most and most sweeping action yet to halt the slide in the dollar. In a series of moves, Mr. Carter ordered a sharp increase in U.S. interest rates and warned that the United States will intervene "massively" in the currency markets to prevent further decline. And he backed his promise with a new \$28 billion of money.

Why did Mr. Carter act as he did? And will the moves increase chances for a recession in the United States, as some economists have predicted? Here, in question and answer form, is a layman's guide to understanding last week's White House actions, compiled with the help of administration officials, economists and market experts.

Q: President Carter took some sweeping actions last Wednesday bolster the dollar. Why did he do it, and will his actions increase risk of recession, as some economists say?

A: Mr. Carter acted because his advisers concluded the dollar had been sharply devalued and that the administration's inflation effort and plunge the dollar into a slump. The dollar had been declining in foreign exchange markets for several weeks, but on Oct. 25 — following announcement of Mr. Carter's new wage-price program — the decline got out of hand. It is inflationary because, in the dollar's value, prices of foreign imports go up, and firms often raise prices of the goods they sell to compete.

Inflation Risks

But won't the president's actions increase the risk of recession? Probably, but it is still too early to tell whether the risk is more than what the administration had not acted. The most dangerous part of the package was the rise in the discount rate — most visible symbol of credit-tightening — a full percentage point to a record 9.5 percent.

If interest rates, such as the rate and mortgage rates, follow, it could seriously crimp the economy. Many economists felt the already had pushed interest to the brink.

How does raising interest and tightening credit hurt the economy? In two ways. First, it makes borrowing more expensive and de-

clines credit to smaller businesses and individuals, putting a damper on expansion and new investment. More immediately, however, the increase puts a dent in homebuilding by prompting investors to take their money out of savings and loan institutions — which provide the bulk of the financing for the housing industry — and to transfer it to other investments. Since so many other sectors of the economy depend on the housing industry, the impact can be severe.

Q: Why had the dollar been declining?

A: There are long-term reasons and more immediate ones. For many years, the dollar was clearly the kingpin of currencies — mainly because the U.S. economy was far stronger than others. But that was based on conditions just after World War II. In the 1950s and 1960s, other nations — notably West Germany and Japan — built and caught up with the United States. But the currency values were not allowed to reflect the change, straining the world monetary system. The United States devalued the dollar in 1971, and it has been falling ever since.

Recent Slides

The most recent series of slides began in late 1977, when the markets began getting jittery about the failure of the United States to take economic actions they thought were necessary. Inflation was speeding up, but the United States had no anti-inflation program. Oil imports were a problem, but the United States had no energy program. And the American trade balance was deteriorating sharply. By contrast, these problems were less serious abroad. So the dollar began declining sharply.

Q: Why is it so bad for the dollar to decline? I thought under the new system of floating exchange rates, it was supposed to be okay for a currency to slip a bit.

A: That's right within limits. Technically, there is nothing wrong with the dollar declining, provided it is part of an adjustment to take account of changes in the U.S. economy. Normally, the dip ought to relieve pressures on the dollar.

And the cheaper dollar should help reduce our trade deficit by making imports less attractive and U.S. exports more competitive. The problem is that the decline also adds to U.S. inflation. And if the dollar slides too far, it could cause a recession.

Q: But U.S. officials have been contending that the dollar has fallen

as far more sharply than is justified by economic conditions. Are they wrong, or is there something else making the dollar go down?

A: On this point, a lot of economists would agree with the administration. But there is another aspect to the markets that is sometimes overlooked — their daily up and down are not always linked to what is really going on in the world. Sometimes the market moves simply because the currency-traders think they can make more money pushing it a particular way. For all the talk about the legendary "gnomes of Zurich," these traders are not analytical geniuses. Mass psychology often rules. The trick is to stay ahead — the dollar be damned.

Q: Are these the speculators the administration keeps talking about?

A: Yes. But the speculation comes in two forms. First, there are the speculative traders, where traders drive the dollar down, or up, for their advantage. That is dangerous and hurts the world economy. But there is also some speculation by corporations and individuals with business interests abroad who need to use foreign currencies in their transactions. They play the market simply to avoid suffering losses when currencies change in value. But their actions aggravate the problem.

Q: If these speculators are so bad, why doesn't anyone crack down on them?

A: There is very little anyone can do. If the industrial nations imposed restrictions on the currency markets, it would crimp worldwide economic transactions. We could return to fixed exchange rates — from the floating rate concept adopted in the early 1970s — but the pressures on nations to devalue or upvalue their currencies might break more havoc than the present system. It is just like trying to bell the stock market. The result might well prove worse than the present problem.

Q: But has not the United States taken some steps to correct the problems that currency traders

have been complaining about? For example, the president has announced that he is clamping down on spending in his January budget. Congress has passed an energy bill, and the nation's foreign trade deficit has been declining for months.

Moreover, while Mr. Carter's anti-inflation program was not strong by some standards, it was a lot tougher than most people expected. Sometimes the market moves simply because the currency-traders think they can make more money pushing it a particular way. For all the talk about the legendary "gnomes of Zurich," these traders are not analytical geniuses. Mass psychology often rules. The trick is to stay ahead — the dollar be damned.

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- IMPORTANT PAINTINGS: Dürer, de Chirico, Corot, Cézanne, Delacroix, Degas, Ingres, Jordaens, Jordaens, Kees van Dongen, Lissitzky, Manet, Matisse, Michelangelo, Picasso, Rembrandt, Rodin, Seurat, Steiner, Spang, Utrillo, Van Gogh, Vermeer, Watteau, etc.
- WATERCOLORS AND GRAPHIC WORKS of the 19th and 20th century.
- Rare FRENCH FURNITURE of the 17th and 18th century, many pieces signed.
- A large collection of RUGS and CARPETS, TAPESTRIES.
- Rare CLOCKS, BRACKET CLOCKS, BRONZES and SCULPTURE.
- EUROPEAN PORCELAIN and FAIENCE.
- SILVER, collection of MINIATURES, SNUFF BOXES, ICONS.
- GLASS and ART NOUVEAU collection.
- IMPORTANT JEWELS.
- Highly important collection of ORIENTAL ART: China, Japan, India, Southeast Asia. SCULPTURE, BRONZES, IVORY, COLLECTION OF TSUBAS, LACQUERWARE, PAINTINGS, JADE, SNUFF BOTTLES.
- FAR EASTERN CERAMICS.

PREVIEW: November 23rd through 21st, daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
November 21st, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
After November 21st and until the day of the sale, appointments may be made for private viewing.

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Asian and Far Eastern Works of Art S.F. 25.

The Defense of the Dollar

Having made the right decisions last week in defense of the dollar, President Carter now needs to stick firmly with them. Last summer, the administration repeatedly obscured its own position behind murmurs from the White House that interest rates were already too high and hints from the Federal Reserve Board that they would shortly peak and begin to decline. The president has now chosen a course of action that is difficult and painful, but necessary. He cannot afford to let anyone doubt that, this time, he means it.

The last sharp slide in the value of the dollar — costly and disruptive to the world economy, ominously inflationary to the United States — owed a lot to uncertainty about Mr. Carter's intentions. It was a response not only to things that have actually happened, but also to things that traders, bankers and foreign governments thought might happen next. Specifically, they suspected that the Carter administration, moving toward the 1980 election, was prepared to go to any lengths to avoid a recession. There seemed to be a good deal of evidence scattered around to support that suspicion.

When Mr. Carter announced his guidelines for wages and prices, he omitted any mention of interest rates and the very rapid recent growth of the money supply. A lot of people in the currency markets immediately assumed that the country was in for a repetition of the disingenuous strategy that the Nixon administration used in 1971-72. In that well-remembered example, the government imposed mandatory controls on wages and prices, then proceeded to invoke the most inflationary tactics possible to speed up the economy for the election year. The consequences fell on the economy after the election, of course, but they were severe and they still contribute heavily to the country's present troubles. Because of that unwholesome precedent, it was essential for Mr. Carter to make it clear, at once, that he did not propose to let the money supply keep spinning upward.

His actions will raise interest rates further, and perhaps cut off credit to some borrowers who need it. It is a somber prospect. But the alternative would have been to let inflation float to still higher levels. As the country learned in 1974-75, unrestrained inflation can produce an unusually deep and frightening recession. It has frequently been said that Mr. Carter's decisions last week have made a recession more likely. That is not quite right. A recession within the next year or two was becoming increasingly probable in any case. His actions have made it likely that a recession will come sooner — but, we would argue, be less severe when it comes, passing more quickly, inflicting less harm.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Moral Turpitude

So the Immigration and Naturalization Service wishes to deport Nguyen Ngoc Loan, the former South Vietnamese official who executed a Viet Cong suspect in full public view in 1968 and has recently been running a small restaurant in suburban Virginia. "Moral turpitude," claims the INS, urged on by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., and Harold Sawyer, R-Mich. They agree that Mr. Loan is a war criminal deserving of trial in Hanoi, and it disturbs them that he and his ilk should enjoy the haven offered here to supposedly worthy Vietnamese refugees.

We are disturbed, too, but not that a chance for a new life should be offered to people who in their old lives did some very ugly things. We are disturbed that some Americans still cannot bring themselves to accept and live with responsibility for the United States' own part in the Vietnam War. The uncomfortable but critical fact is that Mr. Loan fought on the American side. He and some other refugees took risks and made commitments and, yes, performed the acts for which they now are challenged in the mutual awareness that the United States was their partner in the war and that they could expect a certain commitment in return. Now

some Americans pretend that the United States did not dirty its own hands in Vietnam and had no responsibility for what our allies did there. They would compel Mr. Loan alone to pay. Or is it that they think our own participation in a war about which they still feel guilty can be expiated by offering up Mr. Loan as a suitable public sacrifice?

Mr. Loan is not like those Nazis who fought against the United States and then, by one guise or deal or another, sneaked in. He fought with the Americans — in the instance of the execution, in full public view. Far from sneaking in, he was offered sanctuary by a government fully aware of who he was and what he had done. It is incredible that some bureaucrats and legislators would now wish to erase the commitment the country made to Mr. Loan, and to compel him to face a "war criminal" trial in Hanoi. Back in 1975, a lot of Americans were deeply troubled that the United States had abandoned many Vietnamese to whom it had a debt. How grotesque that others feel the United States did not abandon enough. A more pathetic confusion of values and laying off of blame is hard to recall. Moral turpitude, indeed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Scandal in S. Africa

It is much harder to publish a free press or preserve a judge's detachment in South Africa than it is in Britain, and those who succeed do their country great credit.

Again and again the newspapers and the courts have served the South African government much better than it deserves.

The emerging scandal about the use of public funds for covert influence on public opinion is the latest and one of the best examples. And it is the Afrikaans press as well as the English which has refused to accept government denials, ignored threats of prosecution under the Official Secrets Act, and paved the way for the revelations of Judge Anton Mostert. His part in the affair is laudable. Under strong personal pressure from Prime Minister P.W. Botha not to disclose evidence of official corruption he has done so. . . . A parliament, an auditor-general, an inquiring press, an independent judge: these are worth more to South Africa than any number of government-inspired column inches.

— From the Guardian (London).

The fact that South Africa's Parliament has been recalled for an emergency session (an extremely rare event in the country's history) is a measure of the gravity of the crisis the disclosure of corruption and misuse of public money has brought about.

The judge who had inquired into the scandal went ahead and published the damaging evidence before him despite pressure from the new prime minister, Mr. Pieter Botha, to keep quiet. He displayed commendable moral courage. He also demonstrated to the world that, whatever its blemishes, the rule of law is not extinct in his country. Now [it is promised] that no facts uncovered in the forthcoming investigation will be hushed up.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 6, 1903

PARIS — Commented the French publication Gil Blas on the Panamanian revolution: "From the day that Colombia rejected the treaty giving North America possession of the canal it was assured that Washington diplomats would inspire such incidents as would permit the intervention of the Yankee fleet. Today the thing is accomplished. Following hints from the United States the State of Panama has declared independence from Colombia. A new government, recognized by President Roosevelt, will cede the canal to the United States and ignore the fortune that France has invested in the Canal."

Fifty Years Ago

November 6, 1928

BERLIN — The launching of a widespread scheme for the relief of the serious housing shortage in the Ruhr — Germany's most overcrowded industrial area — is now officially announced. By the use of mass-production methods, the Ruhr Housing Authority expects to be able to complete its building program at an average cost of 10,000 marks (\$2,500) per house. The Ruhr Housing Authority, the first large industrial body to tackle seriously the problem of congestion on such a large scale, includes as shareholders the firm of Krupp and other concerns.



'Absolutely Gross.'

Election '78: Synthetic Politics

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It was not until a Saturday night in late October in Waterbury, Conn., that I realized what the campaign of 1978 was missing — the drama, the fun, and the passion of real politics. For reporters of a certain age, Waterbury has one indelible association. On the last Saturday night of the 1960 presidential campaign — or really Sunday morning, for it was past 2 a.m. when he finally got there — John F. Kennedy found the Waterbury square filled with thousands of cheering Democrats who had been waiting for five hours in the chill to see and hail their favorite. They were so fired up with enthusiasm that even after he had spoken, they did not want to let him go — or break the spell by leaving.

And in '78

Well, Waterbury was not quite like that on this Saturday night in 1978. But when Democratic Gov. Ella Grasso drove into the same square for a labor rally, there was a brass band out to meet her, and the sidewalk was jammed with union families who formed a kind of procession into the church basement, where the rally was held. And, for an hour, while the hot dogs steamed and the beer chilled in the back, the air was filled with the old-fashioned Democratic oratory of Gov. Grasso and former Democratic Gov. John Dempsey. They remember that night in 1960 very well. Their words brought cheers from the working families who still believe in the dreams that Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy espoused.

But this was a rare moment in a campaign year that even the candidates found desultory and uninspiring. Most of those running felt that they were preaching to stones, and the dearth of eloquence made it a signal event when an occasional orator — like a Ted Kennedy or an Ed Brooke — could lift a crowd by the power of his words.

Whipsawed

Most candidates this year found themselves cruelly whipsawed by the need to satisfy conflicting imperatives. One was to convince their constituents they were "real people," not just another of the despised breed called politicians. And the second was to raise enough money to saturate the airwaves with their ads during the final two weeks before election.

For the congressional incumbents, the first imperative meant hundreds of hours in mobile vans, district offices and town meetings, listening to the voters and helping them with individual problems. For the challengers, it meant "working" for a day or two at a time beside their constituents in filling stations, factories or supermarkets, walking the roads of their state or district, or otherwise putting themselves in touch with the daily lives of the voters.

For everyone, fund raising was a time-consuming burden and a distasteful negotiation with hard-eyed guys who were nailing down your position on their issue and who were less concerned with your leadership potential than your standing in the polls.

The technological advances of modern campaign communications — television ads, computerized mail, telephone banks and the rest — have not only driven up the cost of elections, they have depersonalized the election process.

Ironically, for all their efficiency, these techniques are failing the ultimate test of engaging the voters' interest. The public is turning away from this kind of synthetic politics. Made-up candidates with made-up TV spots and mass-produced "personal" letters are contributing to the cynicism of a public increasingly "turned off" from politics.

There is no credible linkage between the posturings of the campaigns and the realities of the decisions that change people's lives. In the final week of this campaign, the American dollar and the world's confidence in the American economic system were being subjected to severe stress tests. And almost nothing of relevance that might help the voters understand their stake in that struggle was being said in the campaign. When the Carter administration suddenly reversed its economic policy at midweek, it was not as a result of a public debate but of highly secret discussions.

Nor was this unique, even the triumph for U.S. diplomacy that

was represented by the Camp David summit was treated by the president who accomplished it as unsuitable material for campaign speeches.

So the pride and energy that might have been infused into politics by discussing that accomplishment was withheld — even as the economic debate was being conducted in secret in the final days of the campaign.

A politics that is as devoid of content as it is empty of tradition, ritual and eloquence is anything but a healthy politics. And that, unfortunately, is what we saw most days and nights in the campaign of 1978.

So one is grateful for small favors — like Waterbury.

Iran and the World Power Balance

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The present crisis in Iran involves conflicts of personalities, philosophies and economics in that country beyond the understanding of outsiders, but it also raises fundamental industrial and military issues that affect the balance of power in the world.

In the two world wars of this century, one of the major objectives of both sides was to cut off supplies of food, fuel, and other essential raw materials, and strangle the enemy by blockade of his ports and sea lanes.

Long Struggle

This was a long and complicated struggle of scientific, naval and aerial warfare on, under and above the oceans of the world, which prolonged the agony on both sides for years.

But with the increasing industrialization of the world in the third quarter of the 20th century, and its

increasing reliance on fossil fuels to propel the factories and armies of divided and suspicious nations, a new strategic concept has emerged in the Pentagon's mind.

This is that it is more important to control power at the major source of fuel than to chase tankers with submarines, aircraft carriers and battleships all over the wide oceans and endless coasts and ports of the world. If you can dominate the oil wells, in short, you can cut the enemy's jugular.

Short of strategic planning for world war, which goes on even when nations are talking peace, political control or influence over any oil-rich nation like Iran or Saudi Arabia can obviously affect policies in other parts of the world.

For example, it is estimated here that there is a tanker out of the Middle East bound for Japan every hundred miles every day of the year, and industrial Europe is al-

most dependent on this fuel as Japan. Accordingly, you seldom hear the Japanese or the Europeans siding with the Israelis against the oil producers of the Middle East.

U.S. Arms Sales

Even the United States, which is increasingly dependent on Middle East oil, did not hesitate to sell modern aircraft to Saudi Arabia against the wishes of Israel, and despite all the talk here about limiting the world arms traffic, Washington has been trading the most sophisticated military weapons to Iran for oil and is now doing all it can to help the shah in his political trouble.

The Soviet Union did not create the political tangles in Iran, but as usual, it will exploit the shah's difficulties to its own advantage whenever it can. Even the Russian czars leaned on Persia in their yearning for warm-water ports and access to the southern seas, and Moscow has watched the modernization of Iran and particularly its growing acquisition of modern American arms with considerable concern.

Also, in this endless competition between Washington and Moscow events have not been going Moscow's way in recent years. They have apparently increased their influence as a result of the latest transfer of power in Afghanistan, and they have been working with Syria, Iraq, Libya, and other states that oppose a reconciliation between Egypt and Israel.

But on the major political problems abroad, President Brezhnev has even more anxieties than President Carter. Brezhnev has not been able to compose his differences with the new regime in China. If anything, the emergence of the new leaders of Peking into the world of modern technology has increased the competition and conflict between these two major Communist states.

Japan has not been intimidated by the Soviet Union's opposition to a treaty of friendship between Tokyo and Peking, but has gone ahead anyway, very carefully selected, courteously but in the end very firmly.

Soviet influence in India, Egypt, and even among the Communist parties of Western Europe has declined, and there is now a Polish pope in Rome who is a worldly, worldly man, a worldly man of science and is seen as a reaffirmation of the Roman church's role in Eastern Europe is still a part of the Western Christian civilization, and not a captive of the secular philosophy of Russia and communism.

Against this background, it is surprising that Moscow should so recoup its recent losses in Iraq, Syria or wherever there is internal struggle between the old and the new, particularly in the close to its borders.

Process Started

But Iran is not likely to be an easy target. Any leader like the shah who dares to come forward and make the transition of a nation from one culture to another is bound to risk turmoil and tragic consequences. However, Iran has started a modernization program looking to the West and to the coming age, which is not likely to be reversed even if he is destroyed in the struggle.

For the moment, he is the symbol of the battle for control of the major fuel supplies of the world and the free flow of this fuel to Europe, Japan and the United States is not likely to be interrupted for long by student uprisings, religious longings, or Soviet intrigues. The security of the modern industrial nations is at stake in the Middle East, and they are not likely to be cut off from the sources of industrial and military power, if they have to fight.

On How Many Share \$400 Million

Overtime Data Is Vague, U.S. Defense Dept. Says

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP) — Officials of the Defense Department, which is spending about \$400 million on overtime pay this year, have told a congressional subcommittee that they cannot say how many of their employees are collecting such pay or what kind of work is being performed to earn it.

Carl Cleveland, a Defense Department personnel official, said Friday at the hearing on U.S. overtime pay practices that managers at the Defense Department, "never saw the need" to compile as much detailed information on overtime payments as congressional investigators had requested.

Because of the Defense Department's sheer size and its efforts to decentralize decision-making authority, such information is collected only at far-flung installations around the world and sent only in general form to chief managers in Washington, Mr. Cleveland said.

Rep. Gladys Spellman, D-Md., who chairs the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits, expressed amazement at the Defense Department claims that such information would have to be gathered manually, and that the job would take three months and cost \$100,000.

She noted that other large and less technology-oriented agencies had managed to supply such information.

In a sometimes sharp exchange, Rep. Spellman told Defense Department officials she was puzzled about how they arrived at a budget request figure when they seemed to lack a rationale for it. She also waved a stack of reports on internal audits conducted by the Defense Department and said the documents "do not bear out" officials' claims that they are doing all they can to improve their accounting systems and managerial controls.

The Defense Department has 137 accounting systems, 15 of which relate to civilian payrolls, according to testimony.

The Defense Department could save millions of dollars, especially in foreign military sales, if it upgraded its accounting systems to meet GAO recommendations, GAO investigators said.

Friday's hearing was the subcommittee's second on U.S.

overtime pay policies. Congressional investigators have charged that the government's overtime pay system has become so poorly managed and confused that they encourage waste, abuse and fraud.

Also Friday, indignant officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development said that congressional investigators had made misleading and damaging statements Oct. 26 about the presence of the cartoon character, Donald Duck, on the HUD payroll. Those statements, the officials said, "put us on the funny pages all across America."

'Walt Disney Affair'

To what the subcommittee had dubbed "the Walt Disney affair," GAO investigators shipped Donald Duck and 29 other Disney cartoon characters into HUD payroll computers. The investigators said that they persuaded the computer to issue them checks of as much as \$99,000, a maneuver that the computer should have rejected, according to testimony Oct. 26.

That GAO test took place before the Carter administration took office and did not produce an actual check for Donald Duck, HUD's William Medina said Friday. He said major deficiencies that permitted the test to go as far as it did have been corrected.

GAO officials Friday expressed regret that the 1975 date of the Donald Duck report had not been mentioned in the earlier hearings.

HUD officials also said that they cut employee overtime hours last year by 70 percent and expect to do better this year. For example, they said, employees who work at a standard pace no longer may work overtime.

Congressional investigators said Friday they also are looking into charges made by U.S. employees that:

• General Services Administration managers urged employees in 1977 to work unnecessary overtime so that \$23,500 left in the overtime budget would be used and the next year's appropriation would not be lowered.

• Other federal employees have been forced to work overtime without compensation required by law.

• An Army Corps of Engineers unit requested an authorization for overtime 12 years ago for an "emergency" and still uses that to justify overtime payments.

Army 'Sit-Down' Doctor Dismissed From Service

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP) — A military judge yesterday ordered an Army's first sit-down doctor of all-volunteer era dismissed from the service and fined \$2,000 for convincing him of disobeying orders and related charges.

Lt. Col. John Hanft, who presided over the trial of Capt. Leon Davis, a Walter Reed Hospital urologist, rejected the defense argument that the Army had lost jurisdiction over the doctor by not signing up to its contract with him.

But Col. Hanft did lighten the charges against Capt. Davis, and he ordered the Army for making flat promises to would-be doctors in its recruiting advertisements.

"I would suggest the recruiters can up their act a little bit," Col. Hanft said. He characterized as "boasting" an Army ad promising promote doctors from captain to major in three years.

V. German Aide

ees Recovery

or U.S. Dollar

LAMBURG, Nov. 5 (AP) — Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer of West Germany predicts a firm recovery of the U.S. dollar as a result of monetary actions taken by President Carter.

In an interview today with the newspaper Welt am Sonntag, Mr. Matthöfer said, "For a long time, I did not see in the U.S. as a risk an interest in the dollar as we on our side could have had from it."

He dollar-supporting measures that Mr. Carter announced Wednesday show that Washington realized the extent of the loss of confidence in the dollar and in the national economic role of the United States, he said.

A number of factors have rapidly changed, he added. "I therefore expect that the exchange rate of the dollar during the next few days will not have been very transitory."

Mr. Matthöfer said that the dollar's plunge before Mr. Carter's announcement was not justified by U.S. economic reality, and that the U.S. economic factors will improve within months.

wer Blackout Hits

ctories in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, Nov. 5 (AP) — Istanbul's main industrial area, the Golden Horn, a heavily populated outlet into the Marmara Sea, was without power today after an explosion damaged a nearby power station, officials said.

Officials of the Silahatara region sub-station said that scores of factories lining the 8-kilometer Golden Horn were affected by the out.

Quake Hits Iraq, Iran

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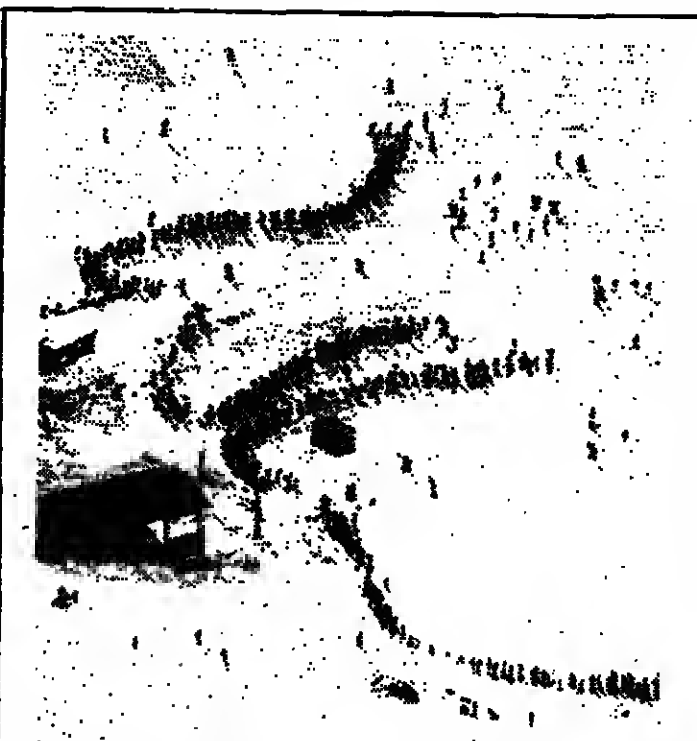
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WHAT COMES DOWN MUST GO UP — Snow covers Zugspitze, the highest mountain in the Bavarian Alps, and skiers take advantage of a sunny weekend to flock to the slopes near Garmisch, West Germany. But before they can race downhill they have to line up and wait at lift stations.

N.Y. Newspaper Workers Back After 88-Day Strike

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UPI) — The Newspaper Guild took down its picket line at The New York Times today and other union workers were ordered to report to work to put out the first editions of the Times and the Daily News in 88 days.

The agreement by the guild to take down the line, despite the fact it had not worked out a tentative pact with The Times, signaled the return of the two morning papers.

"In order to publish Monday, employees of the News and Times are asked to report at their normal starting times," said George McDonald, head of the Allied Printing Trades Council, an umbrella group of newspaper craft unions.

The guild set up picket lines at The Times last night, threatening to delay further the appearance of the two papers.

Two other unions — the paperhangers and the stencotypers — settled early today and they, along with other unions that had worked out tentative pacts, were holding ratification votes later in the day.

"We are glad this hour has come," Mr. McDonald said. "We're glad it's over."

Membership Meeting

Theodore Kheel, the labor lawyer who had mediated the dispute since mid-September, said: "The guild has voted to remove its picket line, but it will have a membership meeting this evening to decide what it will do."

"The guild members have not reached a tentative agreement. They do have an offer from the publishers which presumably will be presented to the members tonight," Mr. Kheel said.

Jonathan Thompson, marketing director of the Daily News, said the paper planned to put out a 192-page Monday paper, the first edition of which would hit the streets about 9:30 p.m. tonight.

"The ads and the newsroom have been prepared all weekend," Mr. Thompson said. "They're ready to go."

Across town, at the West 43d Street offices of The Times, John Pomfret, the paper's spokesman, said the newspaper would have a

U.S. to Probe

FBI Handling

Of Informant

ATLANTA, Nov. 5 (NYT) — The Justice Department has assigned a task force of four attorneys to investigate the FBI's handling of Klu Klux Klan informant Gary Rowe Jr. and to look into charges that Mr. Rowe, while on the FBI payroll, was involved in the murder of civil rights worker Viola Liuzzo.

In announcing formation of the task force, Attorney General Griffin Bell said Friday in Washington that a preliminary investigation "did not unearth any evidence indicating wrongdoing by department personnel" association with Mr. Rowe during his five years as a paid informant for the FBI within Klu Klux Klan units in Birmingham, Ala.

However, a Justice Department spokesman said that Mr. Bell ordered the new, more complete investigation "to really get into it and put the thing to rest once and for all."

While deoying the criminal charges against him, Mr. Rowe has maintained that FBI agents condoned his participation in planned violence as a necessary part of his undercover work. Mr. Rowe has also accused Justice Department lawyers, including former Deputy Attorney General John Doar, of forcing him to slant his testimony when he testified against three Alabama Klansmen originally accused of the murder of Mrs. Liuzzo.

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Through Transfer of Funds

\$10.2 Million Stolen From U.S. Bank

By Al Delugach

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 — A thief has stolen more than \$10.2 million from Security Pacific National Bank by tapping into the bank's system for transferring money to other banks, Security Pacific has charged.

The FBI said it is seeking Stanley Mark Rifkin, 32, a computer consultant, in connection with the case. It is apparently one of the largest bank thefts in U.S. history.

About \$2 million of the missing funds have been located, Security Pacific said, but added that at least \$8 million is still missing. The money had been fraudulently transferred by wire to an account in a New York bank.

The manager of an apartment complex in the San Fernando Valley said that Mr. Rifkin moved out two or three weeks ago and left no forwarding address, although he told neighbors he was moving to La Jolla, near San Diego.

Security Pacific Vice Chairman George Moody refused to reveal details of how the money was transferred, but he said there was no indication that any bank employees were involved in the scheme.

8 Days Later

He said that, although the \$10.2 million transfer was made Oct. 25, the bank did not realize the funds were missing until Thursday morning — eight days later.

Bank officials notified the FBI, which then issued a warrant for Mr. Rifkin's arrest.

Mr. Moody said Friday that the fraud against the bank's wire transfer system did not involve the use of a computer.

Mr. Rifkin's neighbors said he lived alone in a three-bedroom, \$485-per-month townhouse, where he conducted an apparently successful computer consulting practice for small businesses in the San Fernando Valley.

"He sure knew his business," said Jack Koszid, an attorney who lived next door. "I wish I had his method. . . I wish I had gotten closer to him. Seriously, he was a hell of a nice guy. He was the kind of guy who left his door open so you could walk in and say hello."

Mr. Koszid and Mrs. Jo Moran, manager of the apartments, said that Mr. Rifkin employed several college students in his computer work. "I think they're still using the unit as an office," Mrs. Moran said.

10th Largest

Security Pacific, the 10th largest U.S. bank, said its previous highest theft was about several hundred thousand dollars.

Less than three months ago, \$927,288 was allegedly stolen from United California Bank after the money was accidentally transferred into an individual's bank account.

The fund, more than \$600,000 of which is still missing, later was traced to Canada and Europe. Arne Ristol, an accountant, surrendered here three weeks ago on felony charges of grand theft.

In the Security Pacific theft, the bank said that the individual "stole information on the bank's wire transfer procedures." After having the funds transferred to an account in the bank in New York, he subsequently converted them to his own use, Security Pacific said.

Mr. Moody said the bank believes that a substantial portion of the loss is covered by insurance, "and we are uncertain whether the uninsured portion can otherwise be recovered." He said the financial effect of the theft on the bank is expected to be immaterial. Security Pacific has assets of \$20.5 billion.

Security Pacific Treasurer Paul Smith said that the recovered \$2

lived alone in a three-bedroom, \$485-per-month townhouse, where he conducted an apparently successful computer consulting practice for small businesses in the San Fernando Valley.

"He sure knew his business," said Jack Koszid, an attorney who lived next door. "I wish I had his method. . . I wish I had gotten closer to him. Seriously, he was a hell of a nice guy. He was the kind of guy who left his door open so you could walk in and say hello."

Mr. Koszid and Mrs. Jo Moran, manager of the apartments, said that Mr. Rifkin employed several college students in his computer work. "I think they're still using the unit as an office," Mrs. Moran said.

10th Largest

Security Pacific, the 10th largest U.S. bank, said its previous highest theft was about several hundred thousand dollars.

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Texas Plant Blast Kills 1

HOUSTON, Nov. 5 (AP) — A 14,000-gallon tank exploded and burned at the Denka Chemical Corp. neoprene-manufacturing plant, killing 1 person and injuring 23, 3 of them critically Friday.

Police Sources

Police sources said there was no firm clue as to why the terrorists chose to firebomb that apartment, although female guerrillas have in the past attacked physicians opposed to Italy's new abortion law.

The Rome apartment of a gynecologist was firebombed the same night, but there were no witnesses to the assault, which caused minor damage.

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Stanley Mark Rifkin

million, which is out in the bank's possession, was located in "normal channels," which he would not describe.

"We know where these funds are," said Mr. Ball of the FBI. "We don't have our hands physically on the money."

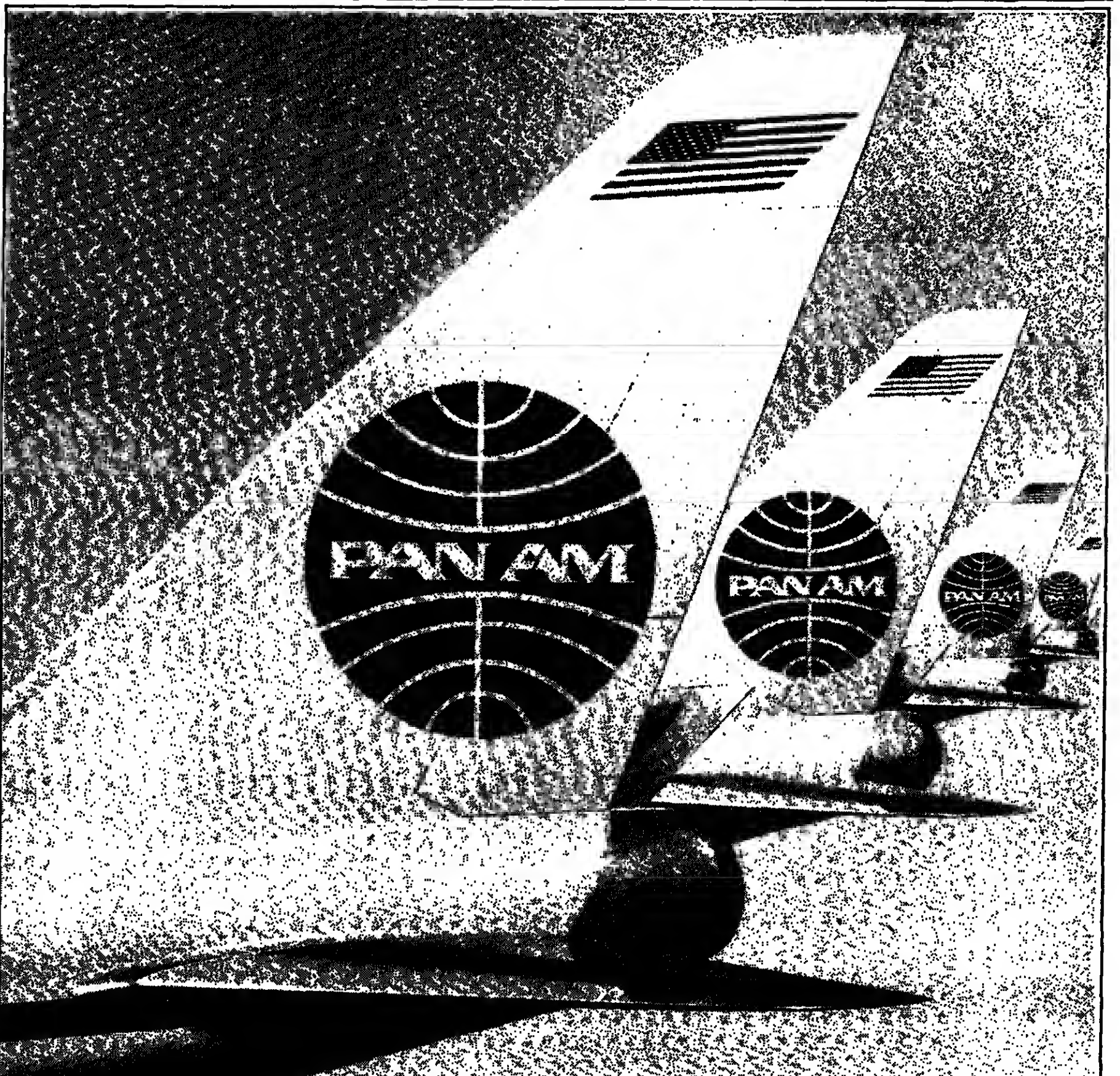
Hua Planning a Visit

To Western Europe

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany, Nov. 5 (Reuters) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is to visit West Germany and other European countries, Chinese Deputy Premier Ku Mu said in an interview broadcast here today by Southwest German Radio.

Mr. Ku said in the interview in Peking that a date would be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Mr. Ku visited West Germany last June and met Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He gave today's interview to mark a China week run by the radio.



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China Is Forcing Some Scientists Into Menial Jobs

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG (NYT)—Many of China's small number of scientists have been transferred in recent years to menial jobs or to work unrelated to their specialties, thus hampering the country's ambitious drive for economic modernization, according to an official survey.

The study, conducted for several months throughout China, found that many scientists are holding down posts as sales clerks, ordinary factory workers or administrators. In other cases, radar specialists are engaged in purchasing pigs, some persons trained in computer science are employed in distilleries and entomologists are working in industrial design.

In Kwangtung province, near Hong Kong, more than a third of the scientists and technicians not employed in scientific work are reduced to being factory workers or sales assistants. In China as a whole, nearly half of all the scientists and technicians trained in agriculture, fisheries and livestock breeding are not doing scientific research.

"This has had serious effects on agricultural development," an article in the Peking paper, Kwangtung Jih Pao, charged in a report on

the survey. The misuse of China's scientific resources "is indeed a great waste," the paper said.

Contempt for Specialists

The major reason for this situation lies in the hostility toward scientists generated during the Cultural Revolution by Mao Tse-tung's suspicion of and contempt for all intellectuals and specialists. Teach-

ers, writers and doctors, as well as scientists, frequently were accused of being rightists and were sent off for reform to factories or farms.

In other cases, scientists found themselves caught up in local factional fights and suffered accordingly.

A radio broadcast from Kwangtung this week, for example, reported that in 1969, 600 technicians, workers and administrators in the Canton post office and telecommunications bureau were suddenly taken to the countryside by truck when followers of the late Marshal Lin Biao seized power in the city. Those taken away were not allowed to write letters, make phone calls or otherwise outify their families about what had happened.

The transfer of such a large number of personnel, many of them technicians, caused "serious" disruption to postal and telephone operations in the city, the broadcast said.

Although Peking has ordered that such mistakes be reversed, it is evidently not easy to get people transferred back to their original work. In the Canton case, only 130 of those taken away have so far been able to get back to their original jobs, despite official recognition of the wrong that was done.

The survey found that Szechwan province in the southwest had managed to reinstate 12,000 scientists and technicians who had been transferred to unrelated jobs. But in many places, according to the newspaper article, party officials themselves "constitute the main obstacle to this work."

"They do not really understand

the importance of solving an issue vital" to the modernization program, the paper said. Instead, they continue to "indiscriminately" stigmatize the scientists with incorrect political labels, or accuse them of being discontented with the work given them.

Equally important, the paper reported, some scientists "are unwilling to return to their original units," especially those in agriculture, forestry or fisheries. Part of their problem is continued fear that the political climate may switch again, and that they will once more become targets of political criticism. In addition, it appears that little provision has been made for giving them satisfactory living or working conditions.

In the past few months, to encourage better scientific research, Peking has repeatedly said that the Communist Party would relax its controls over scientific institutions and let them be managed by professional scientists. Only last week the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the State Scientific and Technological Commission held a meeting in Peking to discuss this change. But it remains unclear how far local party authorities have gone in actually letting scientists run their own affairs.

Israeli Civil Servants Call Work Stoppage

TEL AVIV, Nov. 5 (UPI)—An estimated 40,000 civil servants began a 48-hour work stoppage today, paralyzing operations in government offices, the national radio reported.

The workers demanded pay increases equal to those granted recently to other government employees. Postal employees and radio and television engineers returned to work last week after an agreement between the government and the Histadrut labor federation.

Ireland Aide in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 5 (UPI)—Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Keefe arrived here today for talks with Japanese leaders.

India Monsoon Leaves 86 Dead

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (UPI)—Landslides and monsoon rains have killed at least 86 persons in the last 48 hours in two southern Indian states, the Press Trust of India reported today.

Quoting officials, the news agency said that 64 persons died today in landslides started by downpours in the hilly tea-growing Nilgiri district in Tamil Nadu, about 400 miles southwest of the state capital of Madras.

In Thanjavur district, six persons were killed when houses collapsed. And about 16 persons died in Kerala state, which neighbors Tamil Nadu to the east.

To correct any misimpressions arising out of recent articles on our role in Olinkraft's acquisition by Johns-Manville, we are reprinting below the letter we sent to The Wall Street Journal.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

Incorporated
1251 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N. Y. 10020

The Executive Editor
The Wall Street Journal
22 Cortlandt Street
New York, New York 10007

Dear Sir:

In your article of October 26 relating to the Olinkraft acquisition by Johns-Manville, you indicate that certain unnamed sources question whether Morgan Stanley may have compromised its integrity by making available to Johns-Manville certain data which Morgan Stanley received incidental to another assignment some nine months earlier.

The facts below (which were not available to your reporter) clearly demonstrate otherwise. They show that, with respect to the matters referred to in the article, Morgan Stanley acted with the highest standard of professional responsibility. We therefore ask that you publish this letter so that Morgan Stanley's reputation for integrity—which, as your article rightfully points out, has been earned—will not be unfairly tarnished.

1. During October 1977 we took part in an abortive merger discussion with Olinkraft on behalf of another client. During these discussions Olinkraft made available certain financial data, including earnings projections as is customary in such merger discussions. After termination of these discussions we received no further data from Olinkraft.

2. Early in 1978 Johns-Manville engaged Morgan Stanley in connection with its diversification program. A number of companies were selected for review solely on the basis of publicly available information. After a computer screen produced Olinkraft as one of several possible desirable acquisition candidates, Johns-Manville selected Olinkraft for additional study and requested us to do a further analysis, which we performed using only public information. We ascertained that our original client had no further interest in Olinkraft and in fairness to Johns-Manville advised Johns-Manville of our earlier discussions with Olinkraft. At this time we did not disclose any of the information which we had received from Olinkraft.

3. At the end of June 1978 Johns-Manville decided against proceeding with the possible acquisition of Olinkraft. However, it decided to reexamine its position on July 17 when Texas Eastern Corporation announced an offer of \$51 a share for the shares of Olinkraft which had been approved by the Board of Directors of Olinkraft.

4. The Board of Directors of Olinkraft—which had total and complete knowledge of Olinkraft's projections and prospects—felt that \$51 per share was a fair price at which to sell their company. Upon inquiry from Johns-Manville, we discussed with them the possibility of an offer more beneficial to Olinkraft shareholders.

Since any higher offer to Olinkraft shareholders would require disclosure of all relevant information, we now felt it advisable to make the earlier Olinkraft projections available to Johns-Manville and did so with the understanding that this information would be included in any public filings for use by Olinkraft shareholders. Our counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell, agreed that it would be appropriate, in these new circumstances, and with the above understanding, to disclose to Johns-Manville the information we had received from Olinkraft. The filing made on September 25th in connection with Johns-Manville's proposed tender offer at \$57 per share therefore included the October 1977 Olinkraft projections. At the same time, we also recognized that these data were then nine months old and very likely outdated. This was reflected in the filing which stated that "neither JM nor its advisor (Morgan Stanley) know whether or not these projections represent the current thinking of Olinkraft's management nor are they in a position to determine the accuracy or reliability of such projections".

5. On September 29, Olinkraft confirmed that the data included in the public filing were outdated and of no material use. It stated that "such information is not accurate and should not be relied upon". As a result, no reference to such data was included in Johns-Manville's final offering documents filed October 18, 1978.

On the basis of the foregoing facts it is clear that Morgan Stanley leaned over backwards to make sure its client and the public had available all data which could conceivably have affected their judgment; that we made Olinkraft's projections available only when Olinkraft's own actions in agreeing to sell the company for \$51 per share (with full knowledge of all current projections) made it appropriate for us to do so; and that making such data available in no way operated to the detriment of any Morgan Stanley client, Olinkraft or the investing public.

Sincerely,

Frank A. Petito

Frank A. Petito
Chairman

Robert H.B. Baldwin

Robert H.B. Baldwin
President

October 26, 1978



Opponents of Mrs. Gandhi plastered walls with campaign posters depicting her as Hitler.

In Southern Indian By-Election

Voters Rule on Career of Indira Gandhi

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (NYT)—A remote area of southern India voted today in a parliamentary by-election that could be a crucial turn in the long political career of Indira Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was voted out of Parliament in March, 1977, when she lost the prime ministership, is staging her comeback attempt in a hilly coffee-growing region of Karnataka state, 1,000 miles south of here.

Canvassing the voters at her customary breathless pace, with as many as a dozen rallies a day, the former prime minister has focused her three-week campaign on what she calls the "hopeless inadequacies" of the government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

But for many, including her opponents, the main issue has been the harsh emergency period with which Mrs. Gandhi ended her 11 years as prime minister, when she suspended civil liberties and locked up thousands of opposition figures.

"Vote for Authoritarianism"

"A vote for Mrs. Gandhi," Mr. Desai said in a last-minute appeal to the voters, "is a vote for authoritarianism and for all that stands for the suppression of popular voice and welfare."

Mr. Desai, who spent the last 18 months of Mrs. Gandhi's term in jail as a political prisoner, sent several of his leading Cabinet ministers to the district during the past few weeks to campaign against her by reminding the voters of her record.

"You must defeat this lying woman and her fascism," the industry minister said the other day, making a typical attack in the market square of one of the district's remote red-clay villages, deep in the gray-green mountains known as India's Western Ghats.

Toward the end of the campaign, there were several outbreaks of violence. At least one person was killed in clashes between demonstrators and the police.

Illiterate Voters

Today, as villagers plodded along back roads or rode lumbering bullock carts to the polling places, a heavy security force patrolled the area. The paper ballots will be collected tomorrow and counted on Tuesday.

With about a million people, most of them illiterate, rural and poverty-stricken, the district, known as Chikmagalur, is as typical as any of India's 542 parliamentary districts.

The man elected to Parliament last year was a supporter of Mrs. Gandhi. He voluntarily vacated his seat so that she could run in a constituency that is regarded as reasonably "safe" for her.

If she wins, she is expected to become the official leader of the opposition in Parliament, since her faction of the old Congress Party, known as Congress I (for Indira), is the second largest, after the ruling Janata Party.

If she loses, it will be a severe

setback in her attempt to regain national power.

Still, few politicians are prepared to say that even defeat now would be a fatal blow to the career of Mrs. Gandhi, who has been at the forefront of the Indian political scene almost all her life.

The Janata Party candidate running against Mrs. Gandhi, former Karnataka Chief Minister Veerendra Pawar, has made much in his

campaign of the fact that Mrs. Gandhi is from northern India, a point that she cannot even speak Kannada, the language of Karnataka state.

Mrs. Gandhi has replied that with most of the northern Indian states now in the hands of the Janata Party, she could not expect a election there. Karnataka's government belongs to Mrs. Gandhi's party.

Obituaries

Victor Weybright, Founder Of New American Library

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—

Victor Weybright, 75, who brought the books of Homer, Plato and others to the public as founder of one of the first U.S. paperback publishing companies, has died of cancer.

Mr. Weybright, who in 1947 founded the New American Library, the first U.S. paperback book company, died Friday.

He offered mass-market paperback books — as Signet and Mentor books — of such authors as William Faulkner, J.D. Salinger, Ian Fleming, Mickey Spillane, James Jones, James Joyce, Gore Vidal, Margaret Mead, Edith Hamilton and Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

He was chairman and editor-in-chief of the company. He left the company in 1966 to become a partner in a new publishing house, Weybright and Talley, and retired in 1970.

Mr. Weybright wrote "Spangled Banner," a biography of Francis Scott Key, and "The Making of a Publisher," an autobiography. He co-authored "Buffalo Bill and the Wild West."

Before World War II, he was a correspondent for Reader's Digest and was special assistant to the U.S. ambassador in London during the war.

He was born in Keymar, Md., and attended the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Chicago for two years each.

Henry Wilson

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 5 (AP)—Henry Wilson, 67, a Hollywood agent who discovered Rock Hudson and other male stars and gave them distinctive names, has died after a long illness, according to a spokesman said.

Mr. Wilson died Thursday at the Motion Picture Country Hospital in Woodland Hills.

In addition to renaming Mr. Hudson — who was born Roy Fitzgerald — Mr. Wilson transformed Art Gilien into Tab Hunter, Merle Johnson into Troy Donahue, Francis Timothy McGowan into Rory Calhoun and Jimmy Erolani into James Darren.

Mr. Wilson said he came up with the name Rock Hudson because he was impressed by the actor's size.

Mr. Wilson came to Hollywood in the 1930s to work for producer David Selznick and later worked for the late Charles Feldman, a studio executive, and agent-producer Freddie Fields.

Charles David Tandy

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 5 (AP)—Toy and electronics magnate Charles David Tandy, 60, died

Cosmonauts Get An Early Stroll

MOSCOW, Nov. 5 (AP)—

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenko and Alexander Ivanchenko yesterday persuaded doctors to let them take their first terrestrial walk since returning from a record-breaking 140-day space flight, Tass reported.

The cosmonauts went for a walk in the park surrounding their hotel at the Baikonur Space Center in Soviet Kazakhstan. The Soviet news agency said on previous flight crew that had been in space for more than a month had undertaken such a walk during the "acute stage of readaptation to terrestrial conditions."

The cosmonauts must readapt to normal earth gravity and other conditions, because during their more than 4 months in orbit they were functioning in weightlessness.

French Seamen To End Strike

PARIS, Nov. 5 (AP)—French merchant seamen agreed yesterday to end the 15-day strike that has tied up the nation's shipping.

Piles of garbage bags continued to dot the streets of Paris, however, as the city and striking sanitation workers still were unable to reach an accord. Paris train service remained disrupted as well, with many cancellations and delays due to a slowdown strike by railway workers.

The verbal agreement ending the dock strike followed police interventions at Le Havre and Marseilles, where the strikers were occupying merchant marine buildings to press their demands. The seamen decided to return to work tomorrow after the ship owners agreed to stop hiring foreign workers, a spokesman said.

European, China Talks

TOKYO, Nov. 5 (AP)—

Otto von Habsburg, president of the Pan-European Union, met in Peking with Chinese Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei, the Chinese news agency reported today.

Mary Jane Truman

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5 (AP)—Services will be held today for Mary Jane Truman, 89,

the late President Harry Truman, in suburban Grandview. Miss Truman died at her home Grandview on Friday. She was last living member of the four president's childhood family. Truman died Dec. 26, 1972, and her brother, Vivian Truman, in 1965.

Leslie A. Skinner

BELLEAIR BLUFFS, Fla., Nov. 5 (AP)—Retired Col. L. A. Skinner, 78, inventor of bazooka, has died. Col. Skinner

San Francisco native, died Thursday. He served with the U.S. Army in World War I and later rolled at West Point where he graduated in 1924.

Korchnoi Files Protest Against Last Chess Gam

OLTEN, Switzerland, Nov. 5 (AP)—

Soviet exile Viktor Korchnoi, narrowly defeated in a world chess championships Baguio, Philippines, last month has launched an official protest the final game, the Swiss Chess Federation announced yesterday.

A federation statement said if Mr. Korchnoi's lawyers have sent written complaint to Amsterdam court claiming that Soviet exile Anatoly Karpov, a world chess champion, violated the Amsterdam-based World Chess Federation established rules.

It said the complaint calls for a 32d game, which Mr. Karpov was to be annulled and for the championship to reopen at a 5-5 tie. Karpov won the match six games to five.

The statement said that the complaint cites a breach of contract. Mr. Karpov's delegation in place again in a fourth-row seat their chessologist, Dr. Vladimir Zoukhar, whom Mr. Korchnoi had claimed was a hypotist. After the final game, the Soviet side agreed with the Soviet side to place Dr. Zoukhar in the rear of the rest of Mr. Karpov's delegation. Mr. Korchnoi came from practically all games behind in the match.

Chess Olympics Chie

Tells of Kidnapping

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 5 (UPI)—The president of the organized committee of the Chess Olympics

walked into a police station, 30 miles northwest of here yesterday, saying that he had escaped from kidnappers.

Police said that Rodolfo Zanolgo, a government official who appeared Oct. 18, a week before chess tournament began, show up bruised but otherwise unhurt the police station in Santa Fe province.

Euromarket**Initial Reaction is Favorable
To Dollar-Defense Package**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 5 (IHT) — The dollar-defense package announced last week in Washington had a dramatic effect on the foreign exchange market and a salutary impact on the dollar sector of the Eurobond market.

For Europeans, the package was the first substantive move to buoy the dollar and at the very least broke the panic gripping the market that the United States would remain impotent to the dollar's plight.

"I am impressed by the degree to which policies and attitudes (in Washington) have shifted," a Swiss banker said, "from strictly domestic considerations to international responsibilities." But after singing praises to the "unprecedented" action — the massive 100-basis point increase in the discount rate, the intention to draw on the International Monetary Fund and the willingness to consider issuing foreign-currency-denominated securities — he cautioned that "this wasn't the first time the dollar was in trouble and the dollar problem won't just go away."

"The package," he added, "will buy time." But unless the breathing space is used to solve the "fundamental problems" — the trade and payments deficits and inflation — he forecast a new crisis.

A minority view was expressed by a U.S. banker, who described Washington's moves as "a political outrage."

"The administration was conned into dealing with what is not the real problem and in the long run won't work." The real problem here is the continuing trade and payments surpluses by West Germany, Japan and Switzerland despite repeated revaluations of their currencies. He maintained the val-

ue of the dollar against these key currencies is meaningless as far as foreign trade is concerned.

Citing the auto industry as an example, he noted that each time foreign auto makers raise prices because of the decline in the dollar's value, U.S. firms lift their own prices, keeping the relative cost of the competing vehicles constant. As a result, the foreign makers share of the U.S. market has not suffered.

More broadly, he argued that "no matter what level the dollar falls to, there will never be a flood of manufactured goods exports from the United States." With U.S. industry producing around the world, they will supply their goods from their foreign operations. "To do otherwise would be to compete with their own products and reduce the value of their foreign investments," he said.

For him, the key to the dollar's value is the U.S. rate of inflation. Keeping the rate low is the only way to maintain its store of value outside the United States and that is the only way to encourage foreigners to hold dollars.

The markets made their own assessments. On the foreign exchange market, the dollar maintained a sharp improvement throughout the week. On Thursday, traders were still digesting the package and by Friday everyone was squaring positions before the weekend. But it is widely anticipated that next week will see a testing of will by speculators' inherent skepticism and official determination to stabilize conditions.

The bond market, however, is already having second thoughts. After a sharp initial improvement in prices as traders rushed to cover their short positions, dealers were

Bank Loans

PARIS, Nov. 5 (IHT) — Few bankers expect last week's measures to bolster the dollar to have any impact on the syndicated loan market.

Although the returns available on money-market instruments are currently more remunerative to banks than participations in syndicated loans, analysts argue that banks remain in the loan market not because they want to add assets to their books but because they want to keep their contacts with the government borrowers.

Nevertheless, a number of bankers believe that their long-awaited upturn in loan margins is bound to result from the tight money policy now being pursued by the United States and the effects of its new policy of pushing U.S. banks to finance their cash needs in the Euromarket. Some bankers also believe that a stabilization of currency rates could encourage borrowers to make more use of Deutsche mark-denominated loans.

There is now a massive eight percentage-point difference between Euro-dollar and Euro-mark interest rates and if fears about the mark's revaluation potential can be laid aside borrowing in DM should be much more attractive.

For the moment, the dollar is still the favored vehicle and margins show no sign of hardening. Mexico, Indonesia, the Philippines and Algeria are all borrowing at terms that represent new lows for them while bankers continue to fret about the unwarranted narrowing in margins paid by prime and lesser-quality borrowers.

East Germany's foreign trade bank, D.A. Bank, is in the market for an eight-year, \$500-million loan.

Indonesia is raising \$300 million for 10 years, paying 1/2 percent over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) for the first five years and 3/4 percent thereafter. Managers say the new low terms and the "tremendous response" are a recognition of the progress Indonesia has made in sorting out its financial problems.

The Philippines, which is in the process of renegotiating all its existing credit lines, is arranging a 10-year credit of \$250 million at 1/2 percent over Libor.

Banque Nationale d'Algerie is borrowing \$125 million for seven years at 1 percent over Libor for the first three years and 1 1/4 for the final four. It previously paid a Libor rate rising to 1 1/4 percent.

East Germany's foreign trade bank, D.A. Bank, is in the market for \$150 million, offering to pay 1/2 percent over Libor for three years and 3/4 percent over for the final four years.

South Africa is also borrowing \$150 million from a syndicate of West (Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

able to discard their immediate concerns about the future of the dollar and concentrate on the issues which for the bond market means the direction of short-term interest rates. These were up half a percentage point on the week and prevented the rush of short-covering from fueling a rally.

The result of the week's developments essentially halted the wave

of selling, but the fear of continued rises in short-term rates have kept buyers wary. Nevertheless, dealers report that institutional investors are back nibbling at high-yielding, deeply discounted issues. With very little stock of loose paper around, given the light volume of new issues in recent months, they anticipate that a bull market could easily (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Commodities**Carter Moves Boost Grain, Cotton Futures**

By Sue Schellenberger

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP-DI) — Grain and cotton futures showed surprising strength last week after dramatic dollar-boosting moves by the Carter administration broke the back of futures in precious metals and foreign currency.

After a lackluster showing early in the week, wheat futures rose Thursday and Friday and cotton finished above previous season highs, while other commodity prices were still floundering on the dollar's rising value.

Most commodity futures traders lost sight of market fundamentals after President Carter's announcement of moves to aid the dollar.

The surprise announcement strengthened the dollar and blocked the steep upward price climb of gold, platinum and foreign currency futures, which tumbled the maximum permissible amounts for two consecutive days.

Wheat futures finished the week with net price gains of about 3 cents a bushel, but corn prices lost 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents and soybeans, which one analyst called "a glut of money from the stock market," were 4 to 13 1/2 cents lower.

"The soybean market is still fundamentally strong. Why anybody would want to sell grains because the dollar is stronger and metals are weak is beyond me," said one analyst of the grain sell-off Wednesday that paralleled the price trend of silver and gold.

He discounted a popular theory that grain priced in U.S. dollars will attract many more foreign buyers in times of dollar weakness.

"Our grains are still priced in the bargain-basement here," he said. "Many foreign users of our grains have held off buying waiting for the dollar to show some stability."

A private crop forecaster, Con-

rad Leslie, added his newest and even larger corn and soybean crop predictions this week to a succession of government forecasts of record crops.

Mr. Leslie put the soybean crop at 1.81 billion bushels, compared with the government's 1.79-billion-bushel estimate in October, and the corn crop at 6.88 billion bushels, compared to the government's 6.82-billion-bushel estimate last month.

But further selling of those crops continued at only a slow-to-moderate pace. Also, the Agriculture Department last week, confirming market rumors, said that China had bought a total of 1 million tons of corn and 725,000 tons of wheat. An additional 150,000 tons of corn was reported sold to "unknown destinations."

Other government reports showed that a record quantity of soybeans, 21.6 million bushels, was processed last week at domestic crushing plants, and that an unexpectedly low quantity of vegetable oils, 738 million pounds, including soybean oil, is on hand in the United States.

The commercial or exporter buying that supported corn prices for much of the week faded in quiet trading Friday. But analysts said that farmers, who seem to resist selling corn below \$2 per bushel, gave some price support by storing corn.

The strength in wheat prices surprised some analysts, who said reports of large winter wheat seedings in the Midwest combined with relatively quiet export markets seemed to have little effect.

In other commodities, Mr. Carter's moves disoriented traders accustomed to a progressively weaker dollar and higher commodity prices. Among the agricultural commodities — and metals — only wheat and cotton were higher for the week.

"The bubble burst last week," said one analyst. "Speculators had become unaware that the markets go in both directions. There were a lot of unsophisticated speculators taking on enormous positions in gold, feeling that the only way it would go was up. They were right, of course, but only for a few months."

On New York's Commodity Exchange, gold finished the week \$23.50 an ounce lower for the November delivery, at \$214 an ounce, and silver was 35.8 cents lower at \$5.79 1/2 an ounce. Copper, which showed late-week strength on ru-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

New York Stock Market

By Varran G. Varran

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (NYT) — What can you say about a week when the Dow Jones industrials boomed one day in their biggest gain ever and then sagged the next session as market participants seemed to entertain second thoughts?

It was a week of lightning changes that sent the dollar, gold, bullion, and the prices of stocks and bonds rattling about wildly in response. The Dow Jones industrial average showed a net advance of 17.06 points, to finish at 823.11.

The blockbuster came Wednesday when the United States, in a move that caught virtually everyone by surprise, took bold steps to bolster the dollar, whose steady decline had thrown world markets into disarray. The Federal Reserve raised its discount rate a full percentage point, to a high of 9 1/2 percent. This signaled sharp increases for the entire spectrum of interest rates in the United States. The Treasury also designed actions to strengthen the dollar. It seemed that finally, after much agonizing and posturing, the government had prescribed some strong medicine.

Record-Setting Rally

The immediate impact was to send the Dow industrials soaring 35.34 points. This broke the former one-day record gain of nearly 33 points on Aug. 16, 1971, when President Nixon announced a wage-price freeze. Spectacular rallies also occurred Wednesday on the American Stock Exchange, the over-the-counter market and the fixed-income sector.

"We are in a period of extreme market volatility, where everything has become compressed," commented William Garrison, who heads Garrison Asset Management, an investment advisory firm. "If, for example, you thought that a recession was coming in late 1980, you'd better expect it now in late 1979."

Meanwhile Wall Street was wondering if the behind-the-scenes strategy for the drastic moves to rally the dollar did not mask some savvy — albeit canny — political overtones. Had President Carter suddenly become (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

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100s High Low Last Chg

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Sometimes even kings had to rely on the resourcefulness of merchant bankers to mobilize funds.



Continued from the inside pages

Without the ingenuity of merchant bankers many a coronation might not have taken place.

Emerging industries and governments also relied on these financial craftsmen to achieve their goals.

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Bank ranks among the top managers of DM issues and regularly acts as co-manager of dollar issues.

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(Continued on Page 9)

IFO (Identified Flying Object).

You can tell them by their punctual departures, the hospitable atmosphere on board and by the love of the smallest detail – say the saucers of L'oriental China.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$400,000,000 9% Bonds Due October 15, 1983
U.S. \$350,000,000 9¼% Bonds Due October 15, 1998

Interest payable April 15 and October 15

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CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN

November 1, 1978

Currency Rates

	S	£	OM	FF	L.t.	Gld.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dm.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0415	4.043	108.00	47.505	0.2449		6.904	126.00	39.00
Brevela (c)	29.61	58.73	15.6895	6.8985	3.5415	14.53		18.00	5.951
London	1.8925	3.7398				12.53	4.382	36.00	11.00
London (c)	1.991		3.753	8.555	1.657,00	4.0373		3.222	10.295
Milan	835.80	1,655.50	442.80	195.00		20.28	58.716	150.56	
Paris	4.2925	8.517	22.785		5.1525 x	21.25	14.531	266.18	82.80
Zurich	1.6215	3.2138	85.6125	37.6475	0.1938	79.2155	5.4651		31.01865

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.23; Escudo: 45.90; Israeli £: 18.49; Peseta: 71.60; Schilling: 13.79; Sw.Krona: 4.3385; Yen: 188.65; Norsk. Krona: 5.0175; Pin Mark: 3.97125; Belgian Financial Franc: 30.80; Hong Kong \$: 4.767; Singapore \$: 2.1635; Canadian \$: 85.425 U.S. cents.

October 12, 1978

(Municipal Financing Company)

Svenska Handelsbanken Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Banken Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Götabanken
Bank Nederland N.V. Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

The Bonds have been subscribed and offered for sale by

A.E. Ames & Co. <small>Limited</small>	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Andresens Bank A/S	Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo	Banco Ambrosiano	Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungere (Overseas) <small>Limited</small>	
Bank of Helsinki Ltd.	Bankers Trust International	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Ippa S.A.	Banque Louis-Dreyfus	
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque de l'Union Européenne	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Bergen Bank	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. <small>Investment Limited</small>	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Caisse Privée-Banque	Centrale Rabobank	Chase Manhattan <small>Limited</small>
Christiana Bank og Kreditkasse	Citicorp International Group	Commerzbank <small>Altenerverkschaft</small>	Compagnie Monégasque de Banque	Cominental Bank S.A.
Copenhagen Handelsbank	Crédit Agricole (C.N.C.A.)	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Général	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Lyonnais	Credit Suisse First Boston <small>Limited</small>	Daiva Europe N.V.	Den Danske Bank at 1871 Altemark <small>Limited</small>
Den Danske Provinsbank A/S	Den norske Creditbank	Deutsche Bank <small>Altenerverkschaft</small>	DG Bank	Dewsay & Assocs International
Dresdner Bank <small>Altenerverkschaft</small>	European Banking Company <small>Limited</small>	First Chicago <small>Limited</small>	Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG - Vienna
Anthony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.	Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen	Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen	Gulf Finance Company <small>Limited</small>	Hambro Bank <small>Limited</small>
R. Henriques jr Bank <small>Altenerverkschaft</small>	Hill Samuel & Co. <small>Limited</small>	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki		Kleinwort, Benson <small>Limited</small>
Kredierbank N.V.	Kredietbank (Suisse) S.A.	Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International	Landesbank Schleswig - Holstein - Girozentrale	
Manufacturers Hanover <small>Limited</small>	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Morgan Grenfell & Co. <small>Limited</small>	Morgan Stanley International <small>Limited</small>	
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.	Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura Europe N.V.	
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Nordic Bank <small>Limited</small>	Orion Bank <small>Limited</small>	PKbanken International (Luxembourg) S.A.	
Postipankki	Privatbanken	Saudi Arabian Investment Company, Inc. <small>Limited</small>	Scandinavian Bank <small>Limited</small>	J. Henry Schroder Wegg & Co. <small>Limited</small>
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (Luxembourg) S.A.	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Société Générale	Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Société Européenne de Banque	Société Générale	Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	
Société Séquanaise de Banque	Sparbankerna Bank	Sundsvallsbanken	Svenska Handelsbanken S.A.	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.	Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes-U.B.A.E.	J. Vontobel & Co.	S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	
Williams, Glyn & Co.	Wood Gundy	Yamaichi International (Europe)	Zentralsparkasse der Gemeinde Wien	

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune, through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.

To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
DISTRICT SALES MANAGER	Relative to capacity & experience	Construction equipment.	Saudi Arabia	Exp. selling rubber-tired earth moving machinery. Equip. Mgmt.; knowl. construction; Eng. + Arabic/Fr.	Clark Int'l Marketing S.A., Friedrich-Borgias-Strasse 5, 6200 Wiesbaden-Biedrich, W. Germany.	L.I.T. 26-10-78
PROJECT MANAGER		Swiss co.; (diversified int'l activities).	Geneva	Min. 5-10 yrs. int'l bus. exp.; ability to negotiate at all levels; Mgmt. Int'l Em.; Eng., Fr. +; 38-45.	Cleper 016-118226, Publicistes, CH-1211 Geneva 3.	L.I.T. 26-10-78
PROD. OPER. SUPPORT MGR. Europe & Mid-E.	£10-12,000 + car	Monarez.	Assandj D.R.	25-35; min. 3 yrs. direct sales/sales support/ mktg. exp.	A. Cummings, Monarez Europe Ltd., Monmouth House, 730 London Road, Henslow, Huddersfield W3 1PZ.	L.I.T. 26-10-78
COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANT	\$30,000	American, privately owned co. const. chemical plants.	Brussels	Young Cat. under 28; up to 2 yrs. post qualification exp.	M.P.S. Ligny, Ref. 22308/77, Hargett Rowers, 5/6 Alfred Street, London W1C 6EZ, Tel. 01-734 6062.	Financial Times 29-10-78
CHIEF FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	15-20,000 tax free	Investment, mgt. of substantial funds.	Abu Dhabi	Qual. accountants; 3 to 5 yrs. invest. acctg. exp.; 38-45.	Neville Mills A.C.I.S., Ref. 2233, Douglas Lehmans Ass. Ltd., 410 Strand, London WC2R 0NS, Tel.: 01-836 9501.	Financial Times 29-10-78
CHIEF EXECUTIVE Banking	KABDA 40-50,000 negotiable	West African Bank.	Nigeria	High seniority in a British overseas bank; invest. & exp. of banking in develop. countries.	Mr. C.A. Carlton, M&H Consultants Ltd., Park House, 22-26 Great Smith St., London SW1 3BL.	The Economist 20-10-78
EUROPEAN AREA MANAGERS	Excellent	The Pump, Division of the Nema Group (Fluid Handling Equip.).	1-North Europe 2-France	25-40; exp. mktg. fluid handling equip.; 1-Eng., Gas. + Stand. Eng.; 2-Fr., Ital. & Eng. + Span.	Mr. P.F. Scarpas, Nema Group of Co., Seckford St., Clarkswood Green, London SE18 0HE.	L.I.T. 26-10-78
CATERING & HOUSING MANAGERS	Attractive	Leading Construction Firm.	Saudi Arabia	Prvt. of long standing, heavily exp. in hotel mgt.; Arabic, Eng.	Personnel, SODEX, 8 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	L.I.T. 26-10-78
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS Saudi Arabia	\$40,000	Int'l firm of consulting engineers (Power Stations & Transmissions).	Saudi Arabia	Min. degree level; 10 yrs. exp. consulting &/or contracting discipline; previous Middle East exp.	Ref. 5145; Peter Jensen, Mazon Dolphin & Naylor Ltd., 68 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4QR, Tel.: 01-836 8821.	The Daily Telegraph 26-10-78
MD/ CHIEF EXECUTIVE Pharmaceuticals	Exceptionally attractive, negotiable	UK pharmaceutical industry.	U.K.	Original mktg. of highest calibre; achievements & strong "teamwork" skills; 48-45.	Timothy Forbes-Louth, Talentmark Ltd., King House, 5-11 Westbourne Grove, London W2A 4AA, Tel.: 01-229 2366.	L.I.T. 31-10-78
SENIOR PROJECT CONTROLLER	High negotiable	£12 million project.	Saudi Arabia	Civil, civil Eng., strong in Quantity Surveying or a U/S with planning & control exp.; fluent Arab. Eng.	Ref. SA/3961/INT, Brivick, Orr & Partners Ltd., Stoke Poges Lane, Slough SL7 3PT, England.	L.I.T. 31-10-78
INTERNATIONAL MARKETING MANAGER	Attractive, negotiable	Int'l famous major brand name product co.	Amsterdam	30-40; success orientated business men or women; senior sales & mktg. exp.	G.J. Boucsein, ref. 7853 HIT, Indescom, 181 Voiegrasstrasse, London SW1 1NR Tel.: 01-594 6171.	L.I.T. 31-10-78
TOP SALES MANAGER		Subsidiary of American multinational co. (Physiatrist Mfgt.).	Near Versailles + travel	Self-starter commercial exp. in pesticides; ability to negotiate at all levels; Eng., Fr. + Ital. &/or Span.	Box 01289, Herald Tribune, 101 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	L.I.T. 31-10-78
AUDITORS Brussels, Hamburg, London, Paris, Rome	Competitive	Esso Europe Inc.	Travel.	Aud. bus. exp. or acctg. exp.; general admin. exp.; Eng. +;	Ref. EE/380/004, A. & H. Hawkins, Esso Europe Inc., 50 Stratton St., London W1X 6AR, Tel.: 01-4937838.	The Daily Telegraph 31-10-78
SR. TENDERING/ PROPOSALS ENGINEER	Attractive	Hawker Siddeley Power Engineering Ltd.	Long-through U.K.	Engineering Mgt.; knowl. elec. & mech. areas; commercial/ contracts engineering exp.	Mr. F.W. Adams, B.Sc., Sheldon & Ass., 73 Earfieworth Road, Southerton ST 20W, Tel.: (0424) 514740.	The Daily Telegraph 31-10-78

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Extracts from the Chairman's Review by Sir Albert Robinson

Results for the Year

During the financial year to 30th June 1978 the profit after tax available to ordinary shareholders, but before an extraordinary item to which I shall refer later, amounted to R42.2M compared with R27.0M a year ago. During the year the Company obtained additional finance of R40M through a preference share issue to augment its normal cash flow. Largely as a result of this step the net current assets of Johannes and its financial subsidiaries showed a substantial improvement at the year end and is adequate to meet our commitments.

Future Commitments

The Company will still have to meet calls upon its cash resources in respect of Ojibase Mining Company (Pty) Limited, Shangani Mining Corporation, Limited and Consolidated Metallurgical Industries, Limited. We have reduced our obligations by meeting guarantees of R17.5M in respect of Ojibase's long term loans. The accounts reflect an extraordinary provision of R44.4M. This together with the provisions of R18.2M, in last year's Income Statement, cover the full write-off of Johannes' investment in Ojibase. With regard to Shangani greater clarity on the political front in Rhodesia during the next year, and the prospect of better nickel prices will enable a longer term view to be taken. Johannes' investment, by way of equity loans and guarantees in respect of loans raised by Shangani, amounts to R23.1M, of which R3.9M has been written off.

Consolidated Metallurgical Industries Limited has established itself remarkably quickly as a low cost producer of good quality ferrochrome. The company has reduced its output to one of its twin stream operations. Arrangements have been agreed for shareholders to provide R10M of equity and R10M of convertible loan stock.

Provision has been made to meet the calls on Johannes by these three companies during the current financial year.

Platinum

The Company's investment in Rustenburg Platinum Holdings Limited is once again showing considerable promise with the rapid and satisfactory strengthening of the platinum price. At the low prices that prevailed over the past three years Rustenburg was operating at marginal profitability and was obliged to pass two dividend distributions with the result that Johannes did not receive any dividend income from this source during the year under review. However since the year-end Rustenburg has published most encouraging results

and it has declared a final dividend of 8 cents per share which will be reflected in Johannes' results for 1979.

Gold

The planned expansion at The Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Witwatersrand, Limited has been completed ahead of schedule. Randfontein is one of South Africa's premier gold and uranium mines and Johannes is proud to have been involved in its development and operations over so many years.

Western Areas Gold Mining Company Limited recently achieved a record milling rate when it milled 1,072,000 tons of ore in the September quarter. As a low grade mine it is benefiting both from the rising gold price and the increased throughput.

Coal

Tavistock Collieries Limited has enjoyed another successful year increasing its profits after tax to R13.0M.

Antimony

Consolidated Marchison Limited is experiencing difficult trading conditions and it will be difficult to maintain the current level of production. However, the market for antimony has always been cyclical in nature, and the long term demand for antimony oxide as a flame retardant gives reassurance for the future.

Exploration

Our prospecting teams are engaged in the search for uranium ore bodies in the Karoo. We are also active in the search for coal and in the re-examination and re-evaluation of our coal rights in the Eastern Transvaal and in Northern Natal. In the field of base metals we are examining various occurrences to determine whether or not these could be of sufficient size and quality to be of interest.

With the rising price of gold our mineral rights on the West Rand in the vicinity of Randfontein Estates and Western Areas begin to acquire more significance.

Industry

Our industrial investments contributed R11.0M to net attributable earnings for the year, an improvement of 12% over the corresponding figure a year ago.

Future Prospects

Both the Republic of South Africa and Johannes have weathered a very difficult three years. Although the growth of the United States' economy was satisfactory last year, the persistence of a massive trade deficit and a resurgence of inflation threaten to reduce the rate of growth during the year ahead. The world economy, in fact, appears

to be faced with the possibility of another shift into recession in 1979, before South Africa has a chance to recover fully from the accumulated setbacks since the end of 1974 when the gold price reached its previous peak.

For the Republic I regard the high rate of inflation as one of the pressing problems to be overcome if we are to maintain our trading position in world markets. Another problem is the need for a faster rate of economic expansion to make provision for the employment of the ever increasing numbers of those seeking work. For Johannes, our objectives must be to continue the policy of reducing the level of debt and to improve productivity at the operating levels in all our business activities. Our investments spread across a diverse range of metals and industries, and accordingly our results for the coming year will depend to a large extent upon world economic circumstances. Nevertheless we are hopeful that the level of profits will permit us to increase the Johannes dividend during the current year.

It seems likely that in 1979 both Rhodesia and South West Africa will establish non-racial societies run by black majority governments. South Africa has played a major part in bringing about these changes, but, in doing so, it has stimulated the demand for change at home, and this is the challenge that faces the new government.

The Government is studying new constitutional arrangements for the white, coloured and Indian communities and I share the view of those who believe it will be impossible to exclude the blacks, and particularly the urban blacks. If this were to be accepted as official policy, there is every chance that a new constitutional framework could emerge that will gain support from influential members of the international community. To assist in this process of change and indeed to accelerate it, South Africa needs understanding, encouragement and, above all, investment from abroad. As the economy expands and becomes more sophisticated so the opportunities for training and employing all races are increased. This leads to higher standards of living for all, which is the key to inter-racial harmony. I wonder if those who plead for disinvestment in South Africa pause to reflect upon the unemployment and chaos that would result if they succeeded with their campaign. I have no doubt that the withdrawal of foreign capital and the imposition of sanctions would be counter productive and would slow down the process of change, as those in authority responded by mobilising all their available resources to defend their very existence. On the other hand if South Africa can build a political and constitutional structure to satisfy the majority of its peoples then there is no limit to the development of its economic potential. Where possible Johannes will play its part in the financial and economic fields to assist in the process of constructive and meaningful change.

Copies of the full Statement and Report and Accounts are obtainable from the London Secretaries: Barnato Brothers Limited, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3XE.

DM Bonds (average prices)	
Arbel 6 1/2-87	100.25
Asiel Entwickl. 5 1/2-85	104.60
Austroilien 5 1/2-87	102.15
Brasilien 7 1/2-84	103.30
Brasilien 6 1/2-85	100.00
C C E 7-89	104.25
C N T 7 1/2-83	104.50
C F P 8 1/2-85	107.00
C F P 6 1/2-84	104.30
C N P 4-87	101.75
Euroatom 5 1/2-87	97.85
E I B 6 1/2-84	105.90

NYSE Averages

Week Ended November 3, 1978	
	High Low Last
Indust.	58.81 56.19 56.48 +1.29
Transp.	43.18 40.86 42.88 +1.12
Utilities	38.05 37.41 37.90 +0.12
Finance	56.23 54.38 55.64 +0.10
Composite	53.79 51.67 52.47 +0.87
Standard & Poor's	
400 Indust.	107.76 103.42 107.85 +4.12
20 Transp.	13.76 13.12 13.57 +0.34
40 Util.	49.09 48.22 48.81 +0.28
40 Finance	11.45 11.09 11.22 +0.01
500 Stocks	94.85 93.15 93.78 +1.59
Dow Jones	
30 Indust.	827.79 792.45 822.11 +17.26
20 Transp.	219.03 208.71 214.84 +4.58
10 Util.	94.58 92.22 93.21 +0.41
65 Comb.	280.34 270.07 279.19 +4.52

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

E I B 6-87	108.15	Schweden 6-89	101.00
Eurofinma 6-88	111.00	Voest 6-89	102.20
Eurofinma 6 1/2-88	102.00	Weltbank 6 1/2-87	102.75
Eurofinma 7-88	104.50	Weltbank 6-82	109.25
Eurofinma 6 1/2-87	100.40	Weltbank 6 1/2-85	102.10
E W G 7 1/2-83	107.40	Weltbank 5 1/2-80	77.30
Finland 7-87	101.50	Canadian Dollars	
Formosma 5 1/2-80	97.20	Canpac 9 1/2-83	94.25
Gen Zentralk Wien 6-87	102.40	Ford 9 1/2-83	94.75
Hydra Ontario 6 1/2-87	104.75	GMAC 9 1/2-83	94.75
I A O 7-87	103.75	Hudson Bay 10 1/2-81	98.25
I A D 6 1/2-88	100.40	Manitoba 9 1/2-85	96.50
I C I 7 1/2-87	102.00	Royal Canada 9 1/2-80	92.75
I C I 6 1/2-87	104.50	Raynor 9 1/2-80	97.25
King of Denmark 6-88	99.50	Texasgulf 10-86	97.00
King of Denmark 5 1/2-84	99.10	Toronto Dominion 9-82	95.90
Kobe 6 1/2-87	104.10	Union Carbide 9 1/2-84	94.25
Kopenhagen 7 1/2-86	104.50	For trading in O/A	
Montreal 7-87	102.25	French Francs	
Neuseeland 7 1/2-86	104.25	BASF 7 1/2-87	85.00
Neuseeland 5 1/2-86	100.00	CNA 9 1/2-87	100.00
Norg Kommunalb 6-89	100.75	Charbonnages 10 1/2-82	102.00
Norvige 6-89	101.75	Cim Lafarge 7 1/2-87	81.00
Norske Gas 7-89	105.00	Cred Fonc 10 1/2-82	102.00
Norsk Hydro 6 1/2-89	104.85	E I B 7 1/2-88	81.50
Qatar 6 1/2-85	104.10	Paribas 10 1/2-82	101.00
Quebec Hydro 6 1/2-87	102.25	Peugeot 10-83	100.00
Quebec Hydro 6 1/2-87	99.90	Quebec Prov 7 1/2-87	82.50
Santa Leonaria 0 1/2-84	101.25	Rhone-Poulenc 10 1/2-80	100.00
Sanki Steamship 7-84	104.35	St. Gobain 10-80	99.75
		World Bank 7 1/2-87	82.75

Guilvers	
ABN 9 1/2-79	100.50
AAARO 9 1/2-79	100.25
Arbel 6 1/2-80	97.50
BP 6-79	97.50
Cons Foods 6 1/2-80	98.25
Eurofinma 5 1/2-79	98.00
E I B 9 1/2-79	100.00
Govett 6 1/2-79	98.25
Hall Int 6 1/2-79	98.50
KLM 6-79	97.25
Ned Gas Un. 9 1/2-79	100.25
New Zealand 6 1/2-79	98.50
Phillips 6-79	98.00
Suez 6 1/2-79	99.25
St. Brands 6 1/2-79	98.25

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended November 3, 1978	
	High Low Last
Loews Thrift	1,177,000 14 1/2 14 1/2
Alis Art Ind	445,100 15 1/2 15 1/2
Houlihan	445,100 15 1/2 15 1/2
Resnick A	445,100 15 1/2 15 1/2
Resnick S	445,100 15 1/2 15 1/2
Amco	445,100 15 1/2 15 1/2
Colson	445,100 15 1/2 15 1/2
McCull Oil	445,100 15 1/2 15 1/2
Ventron	445,100 15 1/2 15 1/2



NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.

Registered Office Amsterdam

announces the issue of

Dfls 125,000,000

8 1/2% Subordinated Debentures 1978 due 1979/1993

in bearer denominations of Dfls 1,000 each.

The issue price will be fixed on November 8, 1978.

Interest payable annually on December 1 without deduction of withholding tax.

Redemption at par in 15 almost equal annual instalments from December 1, 1979 until 1993.

Application has been made for quotation of the Debentures on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

Subscription will be open from November 10, 1978 at 09.00 hrs. and will be closed at 15.00 hrs. on that date.

Date of payment: December 1, 1978.

NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
Amsterdam, November 3, 1978.

7080-8622

To manage the financial resources of one of Europe's largest oil producers, a man must be farsighted and decisive.



Andre A. Gester, Treasurer, Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine

Edward A. O'Neal, Vice President and General Manager, Chemical Bank, France. Photographed at Elf Aquitaine's facilities in Lacq, France.

Andre A. Gester is treasurer of Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine, one of Europe's largest petroleum companies. It is his responsibility to meet the challenge of financing the development of his company's vast oil and gas reserves. For a major producer like Elf Aquitaine, this development is very costly - running into billions of dollars.

To turn a search for energy into reality takes a lot of cooperation with other petroleum companies and capital from many international banks. Over the past three years, Andre Gester has turned to bankers he can rely on.

Bankers like those at Chemical Bank - the sixth largest U.S. bank. The reason Elf has turned to Chemical Bank is bankers like Edward A. O'Neal

of Chemical Bank's Paris office. O'Neal has made it his business to understand the business of Elf Aquitaine. Working closely with the head of Chemical's Petroleum and Minerals group - Europe, he has been able to deliver the kind of financial help Elf needs - wherever Elf needs it.

"Chemical Bankers know what we mean when we say 200,000 barrels a day," Mr. Gester says. "And they know that a balance sheet can't show reserves. But their engineers can evaluate those reserves. O'Neal and the Chemical Bank team can instantly see where our future lies."

Now that Elf Aquitaine has moved into big ventures in the North Sea oil and gas fields, O'Neal together with his team of experts, is there with

realistic and timely financial solutions. Andre Gester sums it up well. "We need a lot of money. And we can get a lot of money. But the important thing is that we get fast decisions." Rapid, professional solutions are what Andre Gester has come to depend upon. He knows he has bankers with financial expertise who are farsighted and responsive to his company's needs.

While theirs is a professional relationship, Andre Gester and Ed O'Neal will tell you that it is also personal and rewarding. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemical Bankers.

And what results is bottom line benefits for both the company and the bank.

The difference in money is people.

CHEMICAL BANK

Main Office: New York, N.Y. Abidjan, Bahrain, Beirut, Birmingham, Bogota, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Houston (affiliate), Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Montreal, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vancouver, Vienna, Zurich.

American Exchange Options

[illegible]

Banque Bruxelles Lambert Headquarters, Brussels.



**When you want to do business,
we don't keep banker's hours.**

Our ears don't close when the doors shut.
After all, our officers care about your business almost as much as you do. They care enough to learn it thoroughly. They care enough to learn your business language - instead of forcing you to talk bankese.

So naturally they also care enough to work late when you have problems to work out.

We take the time to tailor each solution.

Because we try to understand your business better, we can offer you better financial solutions. A solution that is custom-made to fit your specific problem. Rather than the standard, off-the-rack solution that any bank can give.

Our international network is always open to you too.

We have more than just 1060 retail branches in Belgium. We also have a worldwide network

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through subsidiaries, representative offices, affiliated and associated banks, correspondents and through memberships in banking communities like SFE and Associated Banks¹ of Europe (ABECOR).

This international network can offer you long distance relief for your international business problems. As well as provide you with the same range of services as any major international bank.

But what makes us different from these other banks is our individual attention to each client's individual needs; our reluctance to stick to the same old answer; and our willingness to do a little extra for our clients.

Like occasionally missing the last train home.

 **Banque Bruxelles Lambert**
banking, a matter of people

**How to speak one language
very effectively in Europe...
Advertise in the International
Herald Tribune.**

Herald Tribune
The international essential.

Glaxo
a world leader in pharmaceuticals
builds for the future

"Though the difficulties of international trading tend to increase with the passage of time and the growth of control and regulation by governments, there is overall an enlarging demand for the Group's research-based products. Naturally in a Group as big and as widely spread as Glaxo the pattern is not uniform and, though sales increased, the rate of increase was not up to that of recent years"

So says Mr. Austin E. Bide, Chairman and Chief Executive of Glaxo Holdings, in his Statement to Shareholders on the trading year 1977/78.

Nevertheless, the year was, in a number of ways, a significant one for the development of the Group's international trading.

Development of worldwide trading and new capacity to meet increasing demand

In the United States, the purchase of Meyer Laboratories Inc. has provided Glaxo with an already profitable direct outlet in an area which represents 22% of the free world market in pharmaceuticals. An experienced and effective sales force in the U.S. will be expanded as Glaxo products are added to the Meyer portfolio and a significant and steadily increasing contribution to profit is confidently expected.

Increasing demand for Glaxo products has necessitated the expansion of production facilities at home and abroad.

In the U.K. the new factory at Annan is now substantially complete. Production facilities will be tested during the next six months and then progressively commissioned to provide greatly increased capacity for the production of labetalol, the basic ingredient of the new anti-hypertensive which is confidently expected to become one of the Group's most important and profitable products. Factory facilities at Barnard Castle and Montrose have been significantly expanded, a new installation for the production of anti-asthma aerosols opened at Speke and work is in hand to provide extra capacity at Ulverston.

In Europe, a new factory in Spain is now operational and another in Greece is nearing completion. Work has begun on an extension to the German factory, whilst additional capacity in Italy for aseptic antibiotic production, and in France for ointments and aerosols, is now being created.

In the Americas, betamethasone and aerosols are now being manufactured in Mexico and an aerosol unit in Argentina will soon be in operation. In Asia - in Pakistan, India, Thailand and Malaysia - production facilities are being upgraded and expanded and in Australia, a plant for alkaloid extraction has been completed and the installation of an aerosols manufacturing unit is planned during the current year.

Three new products successfully launched
With no less than twelve major new products launched in the past ten years, Glaxo can be proud of its record in the research, development and marketing of ethical

pharmaceuticals. In 1977/78 this record was maintained by the successful launching of three more new products.

A new injectable cephalosporin antibiotic - a major product of Glaxo's research and development programme currently running at £25 million a year - has already been marketed in the U.K., Ireland, Hong Kong, Germany and Italy. It will enable the Group to enter the highly competitive U.S. market with an important new antibiotic and increase the market share in most countries where Glaxo cephalosporins are now sold.

The range of topical steroids was also extended by the addition of a new product and a new influenza vaccine was successfully launched in the U.K.

Sales of Glaxo's important anti-asthma products continued to grow. The Group further consolidated its leadership in the U.K. ethical veterinary products market and expects to take an increasing share of this growing market at home and overseas.

The Future

Commenting on the future, Mr. Bide says: "An international company like Glaxo is exposed to the multivariety of hazards that this world provides in increasing measure. At the same time, however, such a company with the right products, the right staff and the will to succeed does not lack great opportunities for progress."

Your company satisfies these conditions and will continue to do so; and - as I have written before - though its rate of growth must vary from time to time, the trend is progressive. I see no reason to suppose that the future, in these respects, will differ essentially from the past".

If you would like a copy of the 1977/78 Report and Accounts containing the Chairman's Statement, please complete the coupon below.

Years ended 30th June	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Group external sales	258.6	317.8	411.1	488.0	543.8
Profit before tax	42.6	41.4	73.9	87.0	86.0
Profit after tax	22.2	20.9	36.1	43.1	42.1
Earnings per ord. share	29.1p	26.9p	41.1p	49.3p	49.1p
Dividend per ord. share	7.4p	8.3p	9.1p	10.2p	11.4p

To: The Secretary (AR), Glaxo Holdings Limited,
Clarges House, 6/12 Clarges Street, London W1Y 8DH.
Please send me a copy of the Annual Report and
Chairman's Statement to Shareholders.

Name

Address

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)
develop. In addition, there is little danger of a flood of new dollar issues as rates are currently too low to attract borrowers.

Bankers report that a Nordic borrower is contemplating issuing seven year paper denominated in special drawing rights — the artificial reserve currency created by the International Monetary Fund. However, now that the dollar's erosion has been halted, there is considerably more doubt whether investors could be attracted to an 8 1/2 percent yield on such paper when the yield on dollar bonds is so much higher.

In the Deutsche-mark sector, prices were marked down by 1 percent on average last week. But dealers said this was mostly defensive, in anticipation of a wave of foreign sales after the Washington package was announced. The selling was not as much as dealers note that foreign investors continue to buy DM securities. However, rather than buying Eurobonds, the money appears to be going into the highly liquid domestic market for short-

dated promissory notes where yields are more attractive.

The recent 6 percent issues for the Coal and Steel Community and European Investment Bank were trading about a point below issue price while the Council of Europe, benefitting from its 6 1/2 percent coupon traded at 99 1/2-100. BankAmerica with its low 5 1/2 percent coupon continued strong at 99 1/2-100, reflecting the scarcity value of prime U.S. names in this market.

In light of the mark's decline against the dollar, the expected non-European government borrower that Commerzbank was to have brought to market last week was cancelled. Scheduled for this week is a 150 million DM, 10-year issue for Finland, which will be managed by Dresdner bank with-out any co-managers, and a 50-million DM, five-year issue for Hitachi Shipbuilding.

Still on offer in the convertible market is the 50 million DM loan for NYK Lines.

The 100 million French franc issue for Unilever USF Investments was priced at par with a coupon of

10 percent. Demand for the seven-year issue reportedly totaled 200 million francs.

Eurobond Yields*	
Week Ended Oct. 31	
(U.S. Dollars)	
International institutions	9.16 %
Industrial, long term	9.70 %
Industrial, medium term	10.35 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	10.58 %
French franc, long term	10.44 %
Unit of account, long term	8.13 %

Market Turnover	
Week Ended Nov. 3	
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)	
Cedel	717.30
Euroclear	1,644.5
London	428.10

Stock Trade Is Uneven

(Continued from Page 7)
willing to take a recession in 1979 and then head into election-year 1980 with flying colors and a lower inflation rate?

But aside from all the guessing that went on in Wall Street, the market seemed to send out one strong signal — namely, that it becomes a buy when the Dow industrials sag to the 800 area, and it turns into a sell when the average hits 900.

The week's trading opened on a decidedly dismal note. As one brokerage-house partner declared at the time: "Stocks are in a free-fall, and the parachute doesn't seem to open."

On Monday, however, the market staged what some analysts called "a traditional selling climax." Shortly before noon that day the Dow was behind by more than 17 points, and the New York Stock Exchange tape lagged floor transactions by 35 minutes — a record delay for the present reporting system.

The market reversed course and finished with the Dow ahead by nearly 6 points. Big Board volume soared to 59.48 million shares, making it the third busiest day in history.

But selling resumed on Tuesday, with speculative and secondary issues hit particularly hard. Much of the pressure came in forced selling for margin accounts, where traders earlier had bought stocks on credit. There was not a single yearly high registered that day on the Big Board, and the Dow plunged more than 19 points, dropping through the 800 level to end at 792.45. That brought the decline in the average to 104 points within a dozen trading days.

Gold Set Highs

Meanwhile, the price of gold bullion had soared to record highs, and the dollar had slumped to record lows against other major currencies. The yield on two-year Treasury notes rose to 9 1/2 percent, and the government securities market had developed, as one trader said, "a crisis of confidence."

Then came the spectacular reversal of Wednesday. Gold prices tumbled and bond prices rallied, along with equities. The dollar gained sharply against the Japanese yen and European currencies.

On Thursday, however, investors were due for another surprise. Instead of extending its recovery, the market fell back again. The ingredient lacking was participation by foreign investors, who had helped to fuel the big rally starting in April.



16th FOR LEONARD — Sugar Ray Leonard, left, blocks a right from challenger Bernardo Prado during 10-round bout in Las Vegas on Friday which Leonard won by unanimous decision. It was Leonard's 16th consecutive victory in ring.

For Lake Placid Olympics

Winter Games Organizers To Ask \$10-Million Loan

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Nov. 5 (AP) — Organizers of the 1980 Winter Olympics say they are seeking a loan of as much as \$10 million to deal with anticipated "cash flow" problems.

But they said that they are getting their multi-million-dollar cost overruns under control and expect to have a balanced budget in time for the February, 1980 games.

"We're implementing proper management practices... It's no longer Dreamville," said Petr Spurney, the \$100,000-a-year administrator, hired to solve the problems plaguing preparations for the Olympics.

An administrator with a reputation for pulling deficit-ridden operations out of the hole, Spurney has been given broad powers to shake up operations of the committee and impose tight controls on spending.

Until his hiring, the committee was run largely by local businessmen and sports enthusiasts, none of whom has had experience staging anything of the scale of the Olympics.

Besides the projected deficits it currently faces, the organizing com-

mittee has been dogged in recent weeks by reports of high, expensive-account living by committee members, and conflicts of interest.

"I'm aware of nothing illegal or criminally wrong," said Spurney. "Some things may have been improper, but I'm looking into everything to assure we're getting the best services for our money."

Recently, it was disclosed that Olympic organizers had awarded an \$800,000 60-day contract to a hastily formed insurance company, whose two principals are employees of a company owned by their uncle, Jack Wilkins, a powerful member of the Olympic organizing committee.

Spurney refused to say whether he regarded that as improper, although he said he would avoid such practices in the future. But he said that the contract itself appeared to be one in which the committee was getting good service for its money.

The most immediate problem the committee faces is a projected deficit of as high as \$25 million — according to federal officials — in the administrative budget. Most of the construction of new facilities for the Olympics is being funded by state and federal money. But the administrative budget must supply the money for a host of other items, ranging from furniture for the Olympic village to the salaries of the organizing committee.

The latest committee projection placed the size of that budget at \$59 million, of which it has raised only \$18 million. But Spurney said that the \$59 million figure represented a "wish list," but he acknowledged that even with a scaled-down budget of \$40 million or \$50 million, the committee still faces problems.

In December or January, he said, the committee is expected to run out of cash for administrative expenses, and will be unable to meet its short-term obligations. "There is no cause for alarm. Much of our income will come in closer to the games," he said.

But in the meantime, Spurney said that he hoped to deal with such "cash flow" problems by securing a line of credit of up to \$10 million at a bank. "This is not unusual. Most big corporations have lines of credit," Spurney said. "There's a lot of things we can do to raise money. I'm optimistic we'll do it."

Construction costs are also currently running at least \$14 million over the original projections of \$70 million in state and federal money.

Players Selected in Baseball Draft

NEW YORK (AP) — The list of players selected Friday in the major league baseball draft, with the teams listed in order of selection, player names, and positions, each team withdrew from draft after its last selection:

NEW YORK METS

1. Pete Rose, 2b; 2. Mike Marshall, p; 3. Tommy John, p; 4. Jim Stetten, p; 5. Al Bumbry, p; 6. Steve Stone, p; 7. Jim Barr, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

SEATTLE MARINERS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

ATLANTA BRAVES

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

TOLEDO BLUE JAYS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

OAKLAND A'S

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

MINNESOTA TWINS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

DETROIT TIGERS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

TEXAS RANGERS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

CINCINNATI REDS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

KANSAS CITY ROYALS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

CALIFORNIA ANGELS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

BALTIMORE ORIOLES

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

BOSTON RED SOX

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

NEW YORK YANKEES

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

LOS ANGELES DODGERS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

MILWAUKEE BREWERS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

ST. PETERSBURG REDS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

NEW YORK METS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

SEATTLE MARINERS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

ATLANTA BRAVES

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

TOLEDO BLUE JAYS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

OAKLAND A'S

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

MINNESOTA TWINS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

DETROIT TIGERS

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES

1. Lee Lacy, p; 2. Larry Gura, p; 3. Elton Sosa, p; 4. Pete Rose, 2b; 5. Mike Marshall, p; 6. Jim Stetten, p; 7. Steve Stone, p; 8. Dave Hamilton, p; 9. Al Bumbry, p; 10. Steve Stone, p; 11. Doris Gooden, p.

College Football Scores

Albany 14, Cornell 7
Army 28, Air Force 14
Boston 12, Holy Cross 7
Brown 21, Harvard 20
Clemson 24, North Carolina 9
Colorado 17, Louisville 7
Columbia 24, Wake Forest 20
Dartmouth 27, Cornell 14
Duke 24, Wake Forest 20
Florida 21, Auburn 7
Georgia 21, Miami 14
Houston 21, Baylor 14
Illinois 21, Michigan 14
Indiana 21, Ohio State 14
Iowa 21, Wisconsin 14
Kansas 21, Nebraska 14
Kentucky 21, Tennessee 14
Louisiana 21, Texas 14
Maryland 21, Virginia 14
Miami 21, Florida 14
Michigan 21, Illinois 14
Minnesota 21, Ohio State 14
Missouri 21, Kansas 14
Nebraska 21, Iowa 14
New Mexico 21, Utah 14
North Carolina 21, Clemson 14
Ohio State 21, Indiana 14
Oklahoma 21, Texas 14
Oregon 21, Washington 14
Penn State 21, Michigan 14
Pittsburgh 21, West Virginia 14
Rice 21, Baylor 14
South Carolina 21, Clemson 14
Stanford 21, California 14
Syracuse 21, Wake Forest 14
Tennessee 21, Kentucky 14
Texas 21, Louisiana 14
Texas Tech 21, Baylor 14
UCLA 21, Oregon 14
UConn 21, Boston 14
Vanderbilt 21, Tennessee 14
Virginia 21, Maryland 14
Washington 21, Oregon 14
West Virginia 21, Pittsburgh 14
Wisconsin 21, Iowa 14
Yale 21, Harvard 14

New Zealand Beats Ireland in Rugby

DUBLIN, Nov. 5 (AP) — Andy Dalton scored a fine try in the corner in the last seconds yesterday to give the New Zealand rugby union team, the All Blacks, a 10-6 victory over Ireland.

The Irish equalized twice in a brave display, but finally bowed to the weight of New Zealand attacks. The teams were tied, 1-1, at half-time. The match went into injury time and appeared certain to end in a draw when the All Blacks got a dramatic winning try. Andy Haden, the star of the New Zealand pack, took a ball from a lineout and slipped it to Donaldson. Dalton raced for the corner, took Donaldson's pass and dived over.

Darniche Takes First In Tour of Corsica

BASTIA, Corsica, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Bernard Darniche won the Tour of Corsica automobile rally today in a Fiat 131 ABARTH. Jean-Claude Andruet was second and Sandro Munari was third.

Munari led the race through the first stages last night but fell into third spot after a flat tire. Darniche covered the 1,100-kilometer course in six hours, 47 minutes, 34 seconds.

Proven Wins Irish Race

NEWMARKET, England, Nov. 5 (AP) — Proven won the Irish Sweepstakes autumn handicap yesterday. Swell Fellow finished a close second and Fluellen was third.

In Tour of Corsica

BASTIA, Corsica, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Bernard Darniche won the Tour of Corsica automobile rally today in a Fiat 131 ABARTH. Jean-Claude Andruet was second and Sandro Munari was third.

Munari led the race through the first stages last night but fell into third spot after a flat tire. Darniche covered the 1,100-kilometer course in six hours, 47 minutes, 34 seconds.

More Sports On Page 15

THE STAKES HAVE NEVER BEEN HIGHER, THE PROBLEM NEVER MORE COMPLEX.

HOW TO MANAGE FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISKS

The third in a series of working conferences sponsored by

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LONDON, November 20 and 21, 1978.

Don't miss Richard N. Cooper, U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, discussing the dollar and the EMS. Jacques van Ypersele, Chairman of the EEC Monetary Committee, arriving from his November 20 meeting with the Common Market Finance Ministers to report on "Formulating a European Monetary System." And Guido Honselmann, General Manager of the Union Bank of Switzerland, discussing the impact of the EMS on the Swiss franc.

A comprehensive problem-solving examination of currency exposure, this two-day conference will focus on the corporate treasury and decision-making aspects of the problem.

Case studies — by treasurers from Nestle, Gulf Oil, Hunter Douglas, Tate & Lyle and other major

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Please enroll the following participants for the Conference at the Grosvenor House on November 20 and 21, 1978:

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First name	First name
Position	Position
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City	Post Code
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Name of secretary to be contacted in case of queries

Hotel room: Please reserve for the nights of November 19 and 20 the accommodation checked: ☐ Single (per night): £35. ☐ Twin/Double (per night): £48.50. Prices include service and V.A.T. PLEASE NOTE: Reservations for hotel rooms must be received prior to October 27.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: £275 or equivalent; this includes all refreshments, cocktails, lunches and post-conference documentation. Hotel rooms are not included. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation received 2 weeks before the conference.

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- Société Générale

October 31, 1978.

*EBIC: European Banks International

Bradshaw Pass Puts Steelers Over Saints

From Wire Dispatches

Pittsburgh 14, New Orleans 10

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5 (AP) — Terry Bradshaw's 24-yard touchdown pass to Rocky Bleier with 1:51 to play rallied the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 14-10 victory over the New Orleans Saints today in a National Football League game.

Bleier, who also rushed for a season-high 84 yards, caught a 14-yard pass from Bradshaw and ran the final 20 yards with a key block from wide receiver John Stallworth for the touchdown that raised Pittsburgh's record to 9-1, tops in the NFL.

The Saints, who fell to 5-5, took a 14-13 lead 1:28 into the final period on a 5-yard touchdown run by Tony Gabriel. The score was set by the Saints' passing of Archie Manning, who hit 22 of 32 attempts for 344 yards, more than double the average per game allowed by Pittsburgh.

Eagles 10, Packers 7

At Philadelphia, the Eagles took advantage of a fumbled punt snap to allow John Sciarra's second quarter touchdown and went on to a 10-7 victory over the Packers.

The Packers tried to pull it out in a fourth-quarter drive that started with a 37-yard scoring pass to Reggie Whitehurst. With two minutes on the clock and a third and 11 at their own 41, quarterback David Whitehurst completed a 23-yard pass to John Lofgren for a first down at the 25. Aundra Thompson gained six on reverse and Jim Whitehurst ran 15 to the Philadelphia 14. But after Whitehurst threw a more to Culbreth, the Eagles' Jerome Edwards intercepted a Whitehurst pass to kill the drive.

Vikings 17, Lions 7

At Bloomington, Minn., Fran Harris' 10-yard touchdown pass to Jim McMahon in the first half with a cut back and upper lip, directed Minnesota to a pair of second-half touchdowns as the Vikings downed Detroit, 17-7.

Whitehurst pulled to within one game of division-leading Green Bay.

The Vikings' sluggish offense in the first half of a long layoff against the Browns, who lost 10-0 to the Redskins, raised their NFC Central record to 6-4.

At Orchard Park, N.Y., running back Horace Ivory scored on runs of 19 and 5 yards and the New England defense forced several key Buffalo turnovers to pace the Patriots to a 14-10 triumph over the Bills.

The Patriots' seventh straight victory kept them in first place in the AFC East with an 8-2 record. The Bills dropped to 3-7 and remained in the division cellar.

Cardinals 20, Giants 10

At St. Louis, Jim Hart passed for more than 200 yards and one touchdown and Jim Otis scored on two short runs to lead the St. Louis Cardinals to their second straight triumph, a 20-10 victory over the slumping New York Giants.

Hart hit 10 of 15 passes in the first half but completed only two of eight in the second half to finish with 217 yards total passing.

Falcons 21, 49ers 10

At Atlanta, Steve Bartkowski scored on a quarterback sneak and threw a 37-yard TD pass to lead the Atlanta Falcons to a 21-10 victory over San Francisco, ruining the 49ers' coaching debut of Fred O'Connor.

Bartkowski went across from one foot out on the opening play of the second quarter to give the Falcons their first lead in the game and then threw a 37-yard scoring pass to Wallace Francis to cap an 84-yard drive with 3:24 left in the third period.

Seahawks 31, Bears 29

At Chicago, Sherman Smith turned in the longest run from scrimmage and the best rushing game in Seattle history, scoring two touchdowns to lead the Seahawks to a 31-29 upset victory over the Chicago Bears.

Scrambling quarterback Jim Zorn threw two TD passes to Steve Largent and Elfen Herrera, converting after every touchdown, also booted a 34-yard field goal. It was the Bears' seventh straight loss after opening the season with three victories — their longest losing streak since 1969. Seattle climbed to 5-5.



Army's Jimmy Hall carries the ball for eight yards before being stopped by Charlie Shugg of Air Force during first quarter.

action at West Point, N.Y. Ken Dressel of Air Force files in from the right to assist in tackle. Army went on to win, 28-14.

Unbeaten Middies' Defense Crumbles

Notre Dame Drives to 27-7 Rout of Navy

By Robert Facht

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5 (WP) — Moose Krause, the Notre Dame athletic director, made a postgame visit to the Navy dressing room yesterday and told coach George Welsh: "We got all the breaks in the first half. Otherwise, it could have gone either way."

"I doubt that," Welsh replied.

Notre Dame left little doubt that Navy plays a different class of football. The Irish rolled up 530 yards against the nation's top-ranked defense and made a mockery of the Middies' unbeaten status, 27-7.

Halfback Vegas Ferguson rambled 219 yards, a Notre Dame record, in only 18 carries, an average of better than 12. His collection included an 80-yard touchdown sprint in the second quarter. Notre

Dame's rushing total of 375 yards came within 24 of the entire ground yard in Navy's first seven games.

"They were just better than we were," said Welsh. "They were hitting the hell out of us physically. They were much stronger. We couldn't tackle them. We have no excuses. They played two tight ends and knocked us off the ball. They ran right at us and we couldn't do anything about it."

• More college football scores, Page 13.

Navy did not help itself by committing a plethora of offensive mistakes in the first half. The Middies fumbled the ball away in their own territory on their first two possessions and Notre Dame capitalized for a 10-0 lead.

Being behind was a new experience for Navy this surprising season of success, and against a powerhouse like Notre Dame it was not able to recoup. An 80-yard drive and Ferguson's 80-yard dash built the margin to 24-0 by halftime.

From Wire Dispatches

Penn State 27 Maryland 3

At University Park, Pa., quarterback Chuck Fusina sneaked for one touchdown, threw a 63-yard pass to Tom Dopovon for another and the Penn State defense picked off five Maryland passes to carry the Nittany Lions to a 27-3 victory over the Terrapins.

The triumph was Penn State's ninth of the season without a loss and increased its winning streak to 17 in a row over two years. Maryland had its winning streak snapped at 12.

Ohio State 49, Wisconsin 14

At Madison, Wis., Ohio State, its offense bogged by mistakes, stunned Wisconsin with two spectacular scoring plays and took advantage of seven turnovers to defeat the Badgers, 49-14.

The victory gave the Buckeyes a 4-1 Big Ten record and 5-2 overall. Wisconsin, which has been outscored, 146-16, in its last three games, dropped to 2-3-1 in the conference and 4-3-1 overall.

The big plays — a 96-yard kickoff return by Ty Hicks and a 61-yard interception return by safety Vince Skillings — enabled the Buckeyes to survive until their defense took charge in the second half.

Nebraska 63, Kansas 21

At Lawrence, Kan., Craig Johnson, who runs as the third string quarterback behind I. M. Hipp and Rick Berns, scored three touchdowns on runs of 64 and 60 yards and a pass reception of 78 yards to propel Nebraska to a record-setting 63-21 rout of Kansas.

Johnson rushed for 192 yards in 10 carries to help Nebraska set a school total offense record of 799 yards in winning for the eighth

time following a season opening 20-3 loss to Alabama.

Nebraska rushed for 516 yards and passed for 283 yards to break the previous total offense record of 655 yards set against Hawaii in 1976. Quarterback Tom Sorely initiated the rout by completing 7 of 8 second-quarter passes for 170 yards and three touchdowns, including a pair of 44-yard scoring strikes.

USC 13, Stanford 7

At Stanford, Calif., tailback Charles White ran for 193 yards and one touchdown in pacing Southern California to a 13-7 victory over Stanford.

White pushed his season total to more than 1,200 yards in becoming the third leading ground gainer in Pacific-10 Conference history.

The junior scored on a 1-yard drive with 37 seconds remaining in the first half as Southern California, a 7-point favorite, scored its fourth victory against one loss to stay alive in the Rose-Bowl race. It also was the Trojans' seventh victory against one loss overall.

Stanford quarterback Steve Dils had 23 completions for more than 200 yards and became the Pac-10's single-season leader with 217 completions. The loss left the Cards at 2-3 in the league, 5-4 overall and probably spoiled their chances for a post-season bowl invitation.

UCLA 23, Oregon 21

At Los Angeles, fullback Theotis Brown unleashed dazzling touchdown runs of 74 and 68 yards in the final period and UCLA, frustrated for three quarters by a tough Oregon defense, defeated the Webfoots, 23-21.

The victory was the sixth in a row for the Bruins and kept them atop the Pacific 10 football race with a 6-0 record.

Brown rushed for 274 yards on 26 carries to break his own UCLA single-game rushing record of 220 yards, set against Washington in 1976.

Oregon didn't go quietly. Webfoot quarterback Tim Durando scored on a 1-yard run with 33 seconds to go and Pat English kicked the extra point to cut the UCLA lead from 23-14.

Borg Wins Japan Tournament

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Nov. 5 — Bjorn Borg won a \$200,000 international tennis tournament here today by beating unseeded Brian Teacher of the United States, 6-3, 6-4, in the singles final.

Borg, the second seed, collected a \$30,000 first prize and Teacher, who scored a major upset over top seed Jimmy Connors in the second round, earned \$15,000. In gaining the finals, Borg beat Ilie Nastase of Romania, 6-2, 6-3, and Teacher beat countryman Sandy Mayer 6-2, 7-5.

Ross Case and Geoff Masters of Australia won the men's doubles title with a 6-3, 6-4 victory over

Fibak Wins in Cologne

COLOGNE, Nov. 5 (AP) — Fourth-seeded Wojtek Fibak of Poland won the men's singles title in the Cologne Grand Prix tournament today when an injury forced his unseeded Indian opponent, Vijay Amritraj, to retire from the match to the second set.

Fibak had upset U.S. favorite John McEnroe, 5-7, 6-1, 6-1, in a hard-fought semifinal last night.

The Pole had taken the first set, 6-2, and trailed, 0-1, in the second when Amritraj complained of sharp stomach pains and walked off the court. The tournament physician said that the Indian had torn a stomach muscle while warming up before the match.

McEnroe and fellow American Peter Fleming shared the doubles prize with a convincing 6-3, 6-2 final victory over Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan.

Lutz Is Victor in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 5 (AP) — Bob Lutz defeated his American compatriot Tom Gullickson, 6-2, 6-2, 7-6, today to win the Paris Open.

Gullickson and Lutz moved into the finals of the tournament yesterday with hard-fought semifinal victories.

Lutz used sharp net play to fight from behind and upset No. 1 seed Brian Gottfried, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Gullickson played consistent and aggressive tennis to oust Mark Cox, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

WHA Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New England	5	1	1	11	38	29
Quebec	5	1	1	11	38	29
Birmingham	5	1	1	11	38	29
Winnipeg	5	1	1	11	38	29
Edmonton	4	2	1	10	41	37
Indianapolis	4	2	1	10	41	37

Friday's Results

Edmonton 4, Winnipeg 3	Quebec 3, Birmingham 2
New England 4, Indianapolis 3	

Men's Finals

East Germany Takes Five Rowing Crowns

LAKE KARAPIRO, New Zealand, Nov. 5 (AP) — East Germany stormed away from rival West Germany in the eight's today to confirm its place as the world's strongest rowing nation.

The East German victory in the glamor event of the world rowing championships gave them five gold medals of the eight contested in the men's events. They picked up two second place medals in their display of power rowing, and three gold medals, a silver in the women's final yesterday.

The East German squad started its string of victories with a close triumph over West Germany in the men's fours, which they won last year in Amsterdam.

Norwegian brothers Alf and Frank Hansen, rowing with superb precision in the ideal, almost windless conditions, won the double sculls easily from Britain and Switzerland.

It was the turn of the East German twin brothers, Bernd and Jorg Landvoigt, next. They won the coxed pair from Britons John Roberts and Jim Clark by a length. The Landvoigts have won the world championships four years in succession.

West German Sculler Wins

The West German squad, which was expected to provide the toughest competition to East Germany, won one gold medal on the performance of 25-year-old sculler Peter-Michael Kolbe, who beat the highly rated East German, Rudiger Reiche, by half a length. Olympic champion Pertti Karppinen finished next-to-last, in fifth place.

East Germany's most surprising reverse came in the men's coxed fours, an event they have won since 1969. The bulky Soviet crew came out at the start ahead of the field and led all the way, fighting off a desperate challenge by the East Germans to take the gold medal by less than a meter.

This gave the Soviet Union its only medal in the men's events. They won a gold, two silvers and a bronze in the women's competition. In the men's coxed eights, the final event of the championships, the East Germans pulled away from the field at the 1,500-meter mark, closely challenged by West Germany, New Zealand and Australia.

Last-Minute Push

In the final 100 meters, the East German crew increased its rate and won by half a length, with New

Zealand third, three-quarters of a length away.

The weak U.S. men's team was outclassed by the European competition. The Americans finished fourth in the coxed fours, fifth in the double sculls and last in the coxed pairs. However, the women's team won a silver and a bronze in yesterday's events.

British double scullers Mike Hart and Chris Baillieu, and coxed pair Jim Clark and John Roberts put up splendid performances against the world's best in their events.

In the coxed fours, Czechoslovakia provided the main opposition to East Germany, although the Polish pair pushed the Germans hardest over the first 500 meters and held on for third place.

East German Christine Hahn, 24, again showed herself as the finest woman rower in the world with a convincing victory in the women's single sculls yesterday. Hahn, who won the gold medal at the Olympics in 1976 and the World Championship in 1974, 1975, and 1977, handled the windy conditions with style.

Russians Break Away

Sheer power drove the Soviet Union women to a gold medal in the eights. East Germany was favored to retain the title they won in Amsterdam last year, but after the first 300 meters, the Russians made a runaway of the race.

The Soviet women were the only crew all week to break three minutes, winning Wednesday's heat in 2:59.2. They took longer under worse conditions in yesterday's final, but routed the East Germans, who lost three of the six titles they won last year.

Bulgaria won the double sculls and quadruple sculls, and the East Germans the coxed fours, the coxed pair — by a whisker from the Canadians — and the single sculls, with Hahn retaining the title she has won every year since 1974.

Canadian Betty Craig and Susan Anioff captured the women's coxed pairs silver medal when they finished 2.2 of a second behind the East Germans.

The other close race was in the double sculls, where Americans Liz Hills and Lisa Hansen snatched third place from Norway by one hundredth of a second in the last stroke.

Americans finished second in the coxed fours, fourth in the eights and fifth in the single sculls with Joan Lind at the oars.

4 Russians, Bulgarian

5 Athletes Barred for Life After Tests Show Steroids

RHODES, Greece, Nov. 5 (UPI)

—The European Athletics Association voted, 8-6, yesterday to ban for life four Soviet and one Bulgarian athletes who failed anabolic steroid tests at the European track and field championships at Prague in September, association officials said.

The decision came despite a concerted effort by Soviet and East European members of the association who tried to block the disqualification.

One of the banned competitors was Nadia Tkachenko, the world record holder in the pentathlon, who won the gold medal at Prague. The disclosure that she took body-building anabolic steroid drugs was considered acutely embarrassing for the Russians because she is a member of the Communist Party and holds an official government position.

The EAA named the other athletes as: Jekaterina Gordijenko (Soviet Union), fifth in the pentathlon, Yevgeniy Mironov (Soviet Union), silver medalist in the men's shot, Vasily Jersov (Soviet Union) fifth in the men's javelin and Elena Stoyanova (Bulgaria), fifth in the women's shot.

Although the ban will be for life, the International Amateur Athletic Federation rules say that a national federation rules apply to reinstate an athlete after 18 months. But there was strong support among IAAF members present at the council meeting that the ban should last at least two years in order to prevent the guilty athletes from competing in the Moscow Olympics.

The Russian member of the

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Atlanta	10	12	22	44	34	34
NY Rangers	7	13	17	41	34	34
NY Islanders	6	13	14	40	43	43
Philadelphia	4	13	11	33	33	33

San Jose Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	4	13	13	31	32	32
Vancouver	5	11	11	32	32	32
St. Louis	2	12	6	20	20	20
Colorado	2	13	6	20	20	20

Wales Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	7	1	15	45	45	45
Quebec	4	3	11	38	38	38
Los Angeles	4	6	10	38	38	38
Washington	2	7	6	29	29	29
Pittsburgh	2	8	6	28	28	28

Adams Division

Saturday's Results
Y. Islanders 4, Washington 1
Philadelphia 7, Boston 3
Montreal 4, Atlanta 2
Pittsburgh 7, Detroit 3
Chicago 5, St. Louis 5
Minnesota 2, Buffalo 1

Friday's Results

Atlanta 2, Pittsburgh 1	Toronto 3, Vancouver 1
N.Y. Islanders 4, Washington 1	Philadelphia 2, Detroit 3
Montreal 4, Atlanta 2	Pittsburgh 2, Detroit 3
Chicago 4, St. Louis 1	Minnesota 2, Buffalo 1
Toronto 4, Colorado 1	N.Y. Rangers 7, Los Angeles 3

EAA, Leonid Khomenkov, argued that although the first two tests on the athletes proved positive, a third unofficial one using a new method proved negative. The council decided the new method was only being used as part of research, however.

The voting was along strictly east-west lines, EAA sources said. "It was sickening," said one EAA council member. "The East Europeans came in and read from written speeches giving their political support to Khomenkov."

NBA Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	7	1	.875	—
New Jersey	6	5	.545	1 1/2
Washington	6	5	.545	2 1/2
New York	5	6	.455	3 1/2
Boston	2	7	.222	8 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	6	4	.600	—
San Antonio	5	6	.500	1
New Orleans	5	6	.455	1 1/2
Cleveland	4	6	.400	2 1/2
Atlanta	4	6	.400	3
Detroit	3	9	.250	4

Saturday's Results

San Antonio 116, Boston 103	Seattle 102, New Jersey 81
New Jersey 116, Milwaukee 103	Indiana 115, Kansas City 108
Detroit 97, Chicago 93	Golden State 103, Detroit 95
Los Angeles 147, New York 124	Portland 116, San Diego 98

Washington 124, San Antonio 117

Washington 124, San Antonio 117	New Jersey 116, Milwaukee 103
Golden State 103, Detroit 95	Indiana 115, Kansas City 108
Detroit 97, Chicago 93	Golden State 103, Detroit 95
Los Angeles 147, New York 124	Portland 116, San Diego 98

Friday's Results

San Antonio 116, Boston 103	Seattle 102, New Jersey 81
New Jersey 116, Milwaukee 103	Indiana 115, Kansas City 108
Detroit 97, Chicago 93	Golden State 103, Detroit 95
Los Angeles 147, New York 124	Portland 116, San Diego 98

Washington 124, San Antonio 117

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Detroit 97, Chicago 93	Golden State 103, Detroit 95
Los Angeles 147, New York 124	Portland 116,

Observer

If Dress Is Message, 'Gucci Gucci' Coo

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — As Americans lose the ability to speak coherently to each other in words, they speak increasingly in clothing, jewelry, emblems and hair. Just the other night, I met a woman whose finger told me she was divorced. The finger bore the latest thing in talking jewelry—a divorce ring. A divorce ring looks like a wedding band, but has a crack in it and costs \$300-\$350.

An expensive way, you may say, of notifying strangers that you have been in and out of marriage, and so it is; but in the age of talking costumes it is a commonplace sum to pay for the pleasure of avoiding conversation. In Henry James's day, this woman and I might have had a subtle conversational encounter during which I might have ingeniously extracted her story. These days it is no longer necessary. Her Florentine purse instantly told me everything I needed to know of her reckless disregard for money, which had doubtless led to the divorce. Moreover, my Brooks Brothers suit and my naked ring-finger told her every thing she needed to know about me—that I was not an adventurer, that I was married, and that I was devoted.

All this was announced by the suit, which said, "Married, not adventuresome," and the absence of a wedding ring on my marital-status communication finger, which said, "I'm trying to conceal his married state."

After my dreary old button-down collar had assured her that I had no eye whatever for chic, we moved apart having communicated everything without having spoken a word.

Life is full of these mute exchanges nowadays. In certain homosexual circles, I understand, aficionados of the sado-masochistic endeavor communicate absolutely everything about their personality quirks by the manner in which they wear leather and metal. A coin opener worn on the left hip signals a taste for plum brandy; a leather eye patch draped over the Adam's apple, a liking for old W.C. Fields films, and so on.

In New York at least, males of the moneyed class announce their

wealth through their shoes. On meeting a New York man, one instantly looks at his feet for buckles of Gucci, which declare: "Rich."

This is to prevent possible confusion created by the fact that rich New York men now commonly dress above the ankle like sheepherders. The battered jeans, sweaters and fur-lined suede say, "Don't care about the worthless material things of life." The Gucci sandals immediately correct any possible misapprehension by declaring, "But don't get me wrong, Buster. I can afford it all if I want it."

Psychologists have long held that dress is a way of telling people in fast shorthand what you want them to think of you, and of course, what you want people to think of you is often misleading if not false. Most of us, in fact, do not have much idea who we are most of the time, but we solve the problem by slipping into false identities which can be slapped together with costume and jewelry.

The conventional rebel costumes of the 60s—jeans, granny dresses, wire-rim specs, bushels of hair, etc.—became such a universal uniform that the more timid citizenry felt itself in the grip of an army of occupation, although, as we now know, all those young soldiers of protest were just as puzzled about who they were as the rest of us.

I bring this up because of a personal oddity recently noticed. Struggle though I do to avoid talking clothes, I have lately found myself buying neckties that say "Countess Mara" or "Christian Dior" or something similarly condescending in large letters. I don't really want to buy these ties, but I can't stop myself from wearing them.

I frankly admit to not knowing who I am. This is why I refuse to buy clothes that will tell people who I want them to think I am. It seems frighteningly possible, however, that if one is not consciously dressing in talking clothes, then one's subconscious may take charge in an effort to tell him who he really wants to be.

If so, these neckties can mean but one thing: I want to be a billboard. I believe this makes me the politician would call "a great American," depressing though it seems.

The New York newspaper strike continues. This is a rerun of a 1973 column.

By Gary Yerkey

WIEHL, West Germany (IHT) — Consider the sun, its diameter is 864,000 miles (109 times bigger than earth's). Its estimated core heat is 20 million degrees C. The thermonuclear reaction at its surface, which converts 616 million tons of hydrogen into 612 million tons of helium every second, causes every square meter of the sun to emit 64 million watts of energy. Put another way, the earth—93 million miles away—receives enough sunlight every single day to satisfy mankind's energy requirements for 15 years. And the sun's supply of hydrogen will last another 7 billion years.

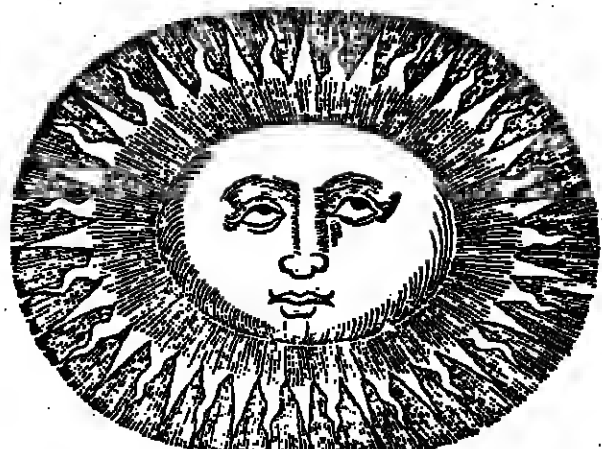
That's the good news. The bad news is that mankind hasn't figured out how to use even a portion of that energy to wide-scale benefit. But some enthusiasts say we're on the threshold of a Solar Age.

Short on sun but long on know-how, West Germany, shaken by the oil crisis of 1973-74, set out to make its contribution to that era. Today, it has bounded to the top of the burgeoning European solar industry, with about 500 producers and installers of solar collectors racking up sales of \$20 million in 1977 and expecting to triple that figure this year. France, meanwhile, has about a dozen companies, which totaled \$15 million in sales last year.

Star Project

At the heart of West Germany's advances in solar technology is an intensive government-funded research and development program whose star project is the solar-heated sports complex recently completed in this tiny town 30 miles east of Cologne. It is the first large-scale solar pilot-plant in the country and employs the largest solar collector system of its kind in Europe. So important is what scientists expect to learn here that the U.S. Department of Energy is sharing the costs through 1980.

The project's 1,100 solar panels are spread over 16,000 square feet atop the multi-purpose sports hall. They can heat four open-air swimming pools from



German woodcut from 1617.

West Germany Looks to the Sun

May through September, supplying roughly 300,000 kilowatts of thermal energy during the period—and saving 38,000 liters of fuel oil. A second collector system, of 80 panels over 1,070 square feet, provides heat for shower water.

Scientists have installed 200 data-collection points in the complex. They expect to learn, among other things, how much useful heat the widely varying collectors can provide under different meteorological conditions. Their research should establish criteria that will bring nearer the development of commercially feasible collectors.

To that end, the government has earmarked for the 1977-80 period 166 million marks (about \$80 million) for solar R&D, more than three times the amount for the previous three years.

As in the United States—where the Department of

Energy is doubling (to \$500 million) its solar-research budget for fiscal 1980, and where President Carter's solar-installation tax incentive is expected to boost annual solar sales to \$1.5 billion—West Germany sees the best prospects for solar energy in heating and cooling. Since West Germany receives relatively little "useful" sun (about half the power density of North Africa, for instance), experts say its use for electricity-generation is not likely to attain the same level as it will for thermal use. Nor should it: Nearly half the country's energy usage is for heating and cooling houses and industry.

Equally as important as the local experiments on solar-collector performance are tests of certain innovations in energy conservation, such as the covers that are pulled over the four swimming pools at night; they will result, scientists predict, in an energy-saving of about 40

percent. And there is a pool filtering system that produces a further 20 percent reduction in water-heating requirements. The "waste heat" obtained from freezing an ice rink in winter will provide 70 percent of the heat needed for the huge sports hall here; the remaining 30 percent will come from well water and the soil.

Finally, the windows in the complex have been insulated with a double coating of tin oxide, which will reflect half of the heat back into the complex. The space between the panes has been filled with carbon dioxide to reduce heat transmission by convection. The result will be, say scientists, a heat loss 30 percent below that of normal windows.

Exploitable Market

While West Germany's solar research is undoubtedly aimed at reducing its foreign-oil consumption, there is an overriding emphasis on exploiting a potentially mammoth export market for solar products. Twenty-three of the country's largest corporations have formed Bundesverband Solarenergie (BSE), an organization that according to a brochure published in four languages (including Arabic) aims to "promote cooperation with foreign countries." It notes the ability of small solar-power stations to supply electricity to "out-of-the-way places" and to operate agricultural irrigation systems. Other solar uses, says BSE, include desalinating seawater and supplying communications networks in distant countries.

But Research and Technology Minister Volker Hauff is still cautious. He warns, echoing recent statements by U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, that "no excessive expectations should be cherished about the economic possibilities of exploiting solar energy."

Nevertheless, the sun has great appeal as a source of energy, and at least a substantial complementary source. It is clean, virtually inexhaustible—even romantic. It is something, Schlesinger has said, that "all people can intuitively appreciate." The problem, once experiments at Wiehl and elsewhere begin to bear fruit, may not be so much developing ever-more-refined solar technology as meeting the public demand for it.

With the costs of other energy sources continuing to rise, solar could—some day, if not tomorrow—be the biggest thing under the sun.



U.S. Ambassador Kingman Brewster, right, is the guest of T. Tindle for a ride in Mr. Tindle's 1904 Speedwell Doge shown here crossing London's Westminster Bridge. About 10 cars manufactured before 1905 took part in the annual parade.

PEOPLE: Rumor Mills Grind

A Wedding for Charles

is none other than Princess M. Astrid.

The latest rumor of possible marriage for Britain's Prince Charles had its origins Wednesday in the halls of Westminster, where the Sunday Times said, members of Parliament were gathered for the Queen's speech with too little to do while waiting. In circuitous fashion best understood by purveyors of rumors, mention of the mayor of Luxembourg City on a visit to Britain linked with the Archbishop of Canterbury's unprecedented attendance at the installation of Pope John Paul II matched with the doubling of the Luxembourg budget for official uniforms resulted in the firm conviction among the MPs that Prince Charles is to marry Princess Marie-Astrid of Luxembourg. The reasoning was clear: the mayor had come to London to formalize wedding plans; the archbishop had been dispatched to clear up the problem of difference of religion with the new pope; and the uniforms were ready for immediate use. Unfortunately for lovers of royal weddings, it was not so. The mayor of Luxembourg had not met in private audience with the queen as had been speculated; the archbishop met the pope in the company of at least 100 others; and the uniform budget was raised last year, and for the army, not for court staff. But all was not lost, the Times concluded. Prince Charles is to pay a visit to Brussels later this month. And there, taking a course,

Will Rogers Jr. blew out 99 candles on a birthday cake as resident of Claremore and Oologah, Okla., paid homage to their state's late son, Will Rogers, on the anniversary of his birth. A Poughkeepsie, N.Y., resident, began a year-long memorial celebration honoring cowboy philosopher Rogers in a 1935 Alaskan airplane crash, which Wiley Post also died. "Many memories of this house," Rogers told a crowd about 80 at the homestead in his father's home. "But I'm honest with you, I spent more of my younger years with my mother than with my father. I sort of feel more like an Arkansas than Oklahoma. But it feels good to be back here again."

Crown Princess Sonja of Norway is in the Midwest meeting Norwegian-Americans on an informal day visit to the United States. She is in Minneapolis to visit a group of Norwegian-Americans, will go to Fargo, N.D., Tuesday meet with more Norwegian-Americans. Gov. Arthur Link will give a luncheon in her honor. —SAMUEL JUST.

Short on sun but long on know-how, West Germany, shaken by the oil crisis of 1973-74, has bounded to the top of the burgeoning European solar industry.

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